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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,195—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	6934	W. H. Meale	8th Jan.
† BALLARAT	4600	W. J. Nantes	12th "
P.M. EGYPT	8009	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	26th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	2nd Feb.
† BALLARAT	4600	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
P.M. PENINSULAR	6987	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
P.M. EGYPT	8009	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
P.M.O. ORIENTAL	6934	W. H. Meale	9th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th "
P.M.O. PENINSULAR	6987	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
P.M.O. EGYPT	8009	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th "
P.M.O. CALEDONIA	7539	W. B. Andrews	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "

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The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

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Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasnovich	4,212	1st Feb., 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.
* CARTHAGE	J. R. Lendon	5287	19th "
B.M. PENINSULAR	W. A. Wheler	6987	26th "
* SHANNON	F. Cole	4189	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	R. F. Briscoe	8009	12th "
* CARTHAGE	J. R. Lendon	5287	19th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	W. B. Andrews	7568	26th "
* SHANNON	F. Cole	4189	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	W. H. Meale	6934	9th "
* CARTHAGE	J. R. Lendon	5287	16th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	W. A. Wheler	6987	23rd "
* SHANNON	F. Cole	4189	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	R. F. Briscoe	8009	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	J. R. Lendon	5287	14th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	W. B. Andrews	7539	21st "
* SHANNON	F. Cole	4189	28th "

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,868	12th Jan., '98.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,353	12th Feb., '98.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	21st Jan., 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 31, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SALAZIE	4,254	Feral	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,099	Fleadh	18th Feb., 1898. Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	13th Jan. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 6th Jan., 1898 at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "FURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about 8th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 18th Jan., 1898 calling viz: Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 3rd January, 1898.

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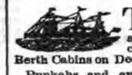
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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF KHIOS	2,289	Kinloch	About the 14th Jan. 1898.



THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for first-class Passengers. Apply to

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Bombay, 28th December, 1897.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	25th Jan.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
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Treacher's Special Liqueur Glenlivet, a Genuine Pure Old Whisky	32 8	33 8
Treacher's Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand	26 0	29 0
Treacher's "Old Irish"	26 0	29 0
Treacher's Diabetes Whisky	25 0	28 0

BRANDIES.

Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy	30 0	30 0
Treacher's Extra Special Liquor Brandy, per bottle	7 0	7 14
" " per pint	3 12	4 4
000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	50 0	55 8
00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac	42 8	47 8
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac	37 8	42 0
Cheap Brandy, bottled in France for Treacher & Co., Ld.	24 0	27 0
* Hennessey's One Star	Current Rates.	
** Hennessey's Two Stars		
*** Hennessey's Three Stars		
Mounie's Vine Leaf		
Rzshaw's No. 1		
Do. No. 2		

The same price allowed for them delivered free at our Godown.

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DO., per doz.	.....	44 8	.....	49 8
CELESTINE	7 8	4 4	8 0	4 12
CHARTREUSE, the genuine from the Monastery Green	9 0	8 10	10 0	5 0
Do. per doz. qts.	105 0	.....	117 0	.....
Do. Yellow	8 0	4 4	9 0	4 12
Do. per doz qts.	92 8	.....	103 0	.....
CHERRY BRANDY, best Morella, Grant's	4 4	2 4	4 4	2 8
Do. do. do. per doz.	44 0	24 0	49 0	27 0
CREME de CACAO	5 0	.....	5 10	.....
Do. de NOYEAU, best	5 8	3 0	6 2	3 6
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Wignand Forkunh, Stone Jars	5 0	3 0	5 16	3 8
KUMMEL (Creme de Allash) Figa	4 0	.....	4 8	.....
MARASCHINO de ZARA (the finest)	4 8	2 10	5 0	2 0
ORANGE BRANDY, per doz.	60 0	.....	67 8	.....
Do. per bot.	5 4	.....	5 14	.....
PEACH BRANDY	7 0	3 8	7 14	4 0
APRICOT BRANDY	6 0	3 0	6 12	3 6

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	Cash.	Credit.
ANGOSTURA BITTERS per pint.	2 0	2 12
ORANGE Do. " quart.	2 8	2 14
Do. Do. pint.	2 0	2 4
PEACH Do. PAGE & SANDEMAN'S per pint.	2 12	3 2
Brandy do. (Treacher & Co.'s)		
POMELLO & ORANGE BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s " ½ pint.	1 4	1 7
WINE BITTERS, Treacher & Co.'s		
GINGER WINE per doz.	20 0	22 8
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Bass's Beer by Stone, L.G.A.	6 14	4 12	7 14	5 6
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster & Sons	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Burke & Co.	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

IND COOPH & Co.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen Quarts	5 2	6 2
Per dozen Pints	2 14	4 6
Per case of 3 dozen Quarts	16 10	18 0
Per case of 6 dozen Pints	22 8	25 8

STRASBURG BOCK ALE.

GRUBER & CIE.

Per dozen Quarts	6 8	7 4
Per dozen Pints	4 0	4 8
Per case of 4 dozen Quarts	25 8	28 0
Per case of 6 dozen Pints	25 0	28 0

M. B. FOSTER & SONS'

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

Bottles	7 E	9 0
Half-Bottles	5 4	6 0

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" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	330	372
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" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	525	585

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AND

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FOR

1898.

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THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacture commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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WITH reference to the RULES for the OBSERVATION CAMP at THANA, published on 17th November, 1897, the District Magistrate Thana hereby declares Bombay to be an infected locality for the purposes of those Rules.

R. BARROW, District Magistrate.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

31, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY, Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.

THE following MAGAZINES are received by the Mail, which arrived this morning, and are available for CIRCULATION :—

"COSMOPOLITAN" for December.
"LEISURE" for January.
"REVIEW of REVIEWS" for December.
"YOUNG LADIES JOURNAL" for February.

J. J. DA SILVA, Librarian.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1898.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE, THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
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NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

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SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

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By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD, Manager.

Bombay 20th July, 1897.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the 6th B. L. Guns at the Colaba, North Fort, at 6-30 A.M., on TUESDAY, January 4th, 1898, and from 12·5" R. M. L. Guns at Cross Island at 9 A.M., on January 5th, 1898.

H. G. GELL, Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 31st December, 1897.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held, at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1898, at 6 p.m.

By order of the Committee,

C. BOILEAU, Secretary.

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY. KING, HAMILTON & Co. CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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MANAGER, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

MADRAS RACES.

1ST SPRING MEETING 1898.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the 2nd Entrances for the 1st Spring Meeting to be held on the 2?th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, close on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1898.

Special attention is drawn to 1st para. of General Condition No. 9.

NOTICE.—Second Entry for Island Plate is Rs. 50, not Rs. 20, as shewn in Programme.

J. CAMPBELL, Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and/or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
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For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

PROVIDED sufficient passengers offer, a SPECIAL TRAIN will run from POONA to JEUR and BACK for the convenience of persons residing in Bombay or Poona, who may be desirous of seeing the Solar Eclipse on the Twenty-second of January next.

A Refreshment Tent will be provided at some convenient place at or near Jeur Station where a cold Lunch will be obtainable at a fixed charge.

Passengers from Bombay will be conveyed to Poona by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 23-30 and from Poona by the Special Train which would leave about 1-30 the next morning, arriving at Jeur about 11-30. On the return journey the Special Train would leave Jeur about 15 o'clock, arriving in Poona in time for dinner and leave for Bombay by a Night Train.

The Undersigned will be much obliged if intending passengers will intimate not later than the fifteenth January, 1898, their intention to use the Special Train.

A further notice stating definitely whether the Special will run or not will appear in the public prints on the sixteenth January and subsequent days.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 22nd of December, 1897.

SEASONABLE CURES.

CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY.

MURKIMAR'S PILLS.—Antiseptic, Prophylactic and Preventative employed as a perfect safeguard against the attacks of Bubonic Plague, Malarial and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, &c. Per box of 16 Pills. Ans. 4 only, at MADON, SONS & CO.

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MUNK'S PULMONICON.—No more troublesome coughing. A Marvel of Cough Remedies. Pleasant and agreeable to taste. Strengthens the Chest and Lungs. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS and CO.,

PODOPHYLIN AND TARAXACUM.—A Liver Stimulant, especially useful to those who are troubled with Liver Disorders. Re. 1-8, at MADON, SONS and CO.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—Purchase your Health by these unique Health and Liver drops. Keeps at bay the human foes in the hot climate the Torpid Liver, itchy skin, stone in the bladder. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12, at MADON, SONS and CO.

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Chemists {MADON, SONS & Co.} Druggists
Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles,	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS WHISKY.

PARTIES are Cautioned against Spurious imitations and Cheap Brands of Whisky being sold as supplied to the House of Lords.

The only GENUINE HOUSE of LORDS BULK WHISKY as supplied to that Assembly during the last 18 years, is Saunders OB Brand in long Black Bottles. It is never shipped in Dumps or clear Bottles.

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 8-29m., 10-20a. Low water, 3-13m., 2-47a. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS.—Raja Bahadur Musavvir Jung, of the firm of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, who left for Hyderabad in June last, has returned to Bombay.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will take place on Friday, January 7th, at 5-15 p.m., in the University Library.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—News of a murder, having been committed at Lathi, has reached here. It is alleged that a man entered in a field during the night to rob sugarcane, when two men set upon him and beat him to death.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December last was 2,547, the daily average 85, and the number of new admissions 600—Parsees 726, Hindus 877, Mahomedans 444, and Christians 600. Fifty children were vaccinated during the month.

ALMANACS.—The Norwich Union Fire Office and the Royal Fire and Life Assurance Company have issued their annual wall calendars and blotting-books, both neatly got up. The *Indian and Eastern Engineer* has also issued its annual gift in the shape of a diary useful to all, but especially to engineers.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Ganges, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by schedule 35, viz., 1s. 3 1-2d. per rupee.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Dr. Ramkrishna Vithal, House Surgeon to the Vasanji Tricumji Plague Hospital, residing at Arthur Road, has reported to the police that his brother-in-law, who lived with him, locked up the house on the 24th ultimo and went to Tanna. On his return, at 7 p.m., on the 26th, he found that the lock had been tampered with, and on entering the room he noticed that a box had been broken open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 207, stolen therefrom.

ACCIDENTS.—Bapoo Rajoo, a Hindu labourer, aged forty-five years, accidentally fell off the roof of a house at Trinity Street, where he had gone to recover a ball which had been thrown there by a child, and received internal injuries, on Sunday last. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Kassibai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five, residing with her husband at Kumbharwada 2nd Lane, received serious burns about her breast by her clothes having accidentally caught fire while she was cooking at a fire-place on Friday last. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—In honor of the New Year a social gathering of the members and friends of this union was held at the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, on Saturday. Amongst those present there were Swami Atmanand, Swami Vidyanand, Shastri Kortari Godesai, Shastri Krishnaji Ghaisor, Messrs. Kaikhoshroo N. Kabraji, Purshotam Bhagwandas, Pragnall Liladhur, Govindji Narandas, Kalidas Jeudon, Moro Vinayek Shinguari, Kashinath Mitra, Khanjibhai Maojibhai, and many others. The members and musicians of the Arya Sangit Mandli afterwards gave a musical concert (vocal and instrumental).

ANJUMAN-I-IKHWANUL MUTTAFIKAH.—A meeting of the above Anjuman was held at the Anjuman Hall, on Saturday night, when a lecture on "Virtues" was delivered by Mr. Hajee Dada Miya. The lecturer was admirable in his speech. Moulvi Abdulla Ahmad, vice-president of the Anjuman, also spoke in effective and praiseworthy terms. The subject of Mr. Moulvi's speech though short was fully appreciated by the audience. The honorary secretary of the Anjuman, Munshi Mohamed Yacoob Sadir, also spoke most appropriately on the same subject. Mr. Syed Moinuddin, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Urdu Schools, Bombay Municipality, who presided on the occasion, summed up the subject remarkably well, and the meeting terminated after the distribution of attar and pan.

THE KAYASTHA PRABHU SOCIAL CLUB AT THANA.—The sixth anniversary of this institution came off on Saturday, when instructive and interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. Narayen Daji Gupte, the vice-president of the club, Mr. Kotwal, High Court pleader, and Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Kirtikar. Dr. Kirtikar denounced the "unbrotherly institution of caste system among the Hindus, and thanked the members of the club for the new line of departure they made in the sectional character of their institution by asking outsiders to join them at their annual gathering for free exchange of thoughts." It was resolved to send a letter of congratulation to the Hon. Mr. Chintamonrao Gungadharrao Chitnavis on his being re-elected to take a seat as an additional member in the Imperial Legislative Council.

A FATAL LAMP ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, the coroner held an inquest, at Walkeshwar, on view of the body of Kachragar Chuntangar, a Hindu child, aged six years, living with his parents at 3rd Kumbharwada. On Friday last, at 7 p.m., whilst the boy was writing on a slate near an unprotected kerosine oil lamp, his clothes accidentally caught fire, and he sustained serious burns to the left leg. Household remedies were applied by his mother, but he died from the injuries the next morning. The body was taken to the Walkeshwar burning-ground by the parents, when the Municipal karkoon informed the police, and an enquiry was ordered to be held. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

ALLEGED ROBBERY IN KAMATIPURA.—Rashid Salay, a dealer in Arab horses, has reported to the police that, on Sunday last, at 8 p.m., he visited a tea shop at Duncan Road, where he met four other Arabs and directed the shop-keeper to serve them with tea. But they refused the offer, and abused the complainant. An altercation took place, which was put an end to by others in the shop. Complainant, on leaving the shop, proceeded along the Duncan Road into 5th Kamatipura Lane, where, he said, he was assaulted by three Arabs, named Hayat, Suleman, and Haza. One of them dealt a blow on his head, when he fell down. They next robbed him of currency notes, a silver watch, and a brass chain, collectively valued at Rs. 160-4. On complainant trying to prevent the men from rifling his pockets, one of them hit him with a small sharp instrument on the left arm and thigh and ran away. No alarm was raised by the complainant. Enquiries are in progress as to the alleged assault and robbery.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	City Sights	Czibulka.
Overture	The King's Lieutenant	Titl.
A Christmas Fantasia*	Yule Tide	Kappey.
Song (Euphonion Solo)	Love's Old Sweet Song	Molloy.
Divertimento on Chinese Melodies	The Feast of Lanterns	Glover.
Valse	Toreador	Royle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

* Synopsis :—1 The waits, Christians Awake (old carol). 2 Carol, It Came upon the Midnight Clear, Sullivan. 3 Church Bells (with Chimes), chorale, The Babe of Bethlehem. 4 Sacred Christmas song. 5 Song, Christmas comes but once a Year. 6 The Roast Beef of Old England. 7 The Glasses sparkle on the board. 8 The Harmonious Blacksmith, Handel. 9 Country Dance. 10 Scenes of Home. 11 Auld Lang Syne.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors, on behalf of Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topun, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and applied for and obtained warrants against Fazal Janmahomed and Mohanlal Jagjiwan as the moonim and cashier of the firm of the deceased, on the 31st ultimo, at 11 a.m., on charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation and falsification of accounts and abetting each other in the said offences. The accused were both in pursuance of the warrants arrested on the 1st instant, at 12 and 4-30 p.m. On the same day they appeared before his Worship at his bungalow. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared on behalf of the first accused, and Messrs. Bicknell and Motilal, solicitors, for the second accused, for their release on bail, when they were both released on their own recognizances of Rs. 15,000 each, and one surety for a like amount. The case is fixed for hearing on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m.

ST. ISABEL (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADAVIE CIRCLE.—Mrs. Kate Viegas, Honorary Treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards this Circle from 1st July to 31st December 1897, towards the Endowment Fund, General Fund, and Christmas List :—(Endowment Fund)—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G. C. S. I., in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, Rs. 100. (General Fund)—H. H. the Mir of Khairpur, G. C. I. E., in commemoration of the distinguished honour conferred on him on Queen's Diamond Jubilee Day, Rs. 50; H. H. the Maharaja of Morbhang and I. C. S., each Rs. 25; H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G. C. S. I., in commemoration of the birth of his son-and-heir, Prince Rajaram, and Standard Oil Co. of New York, each Rs. 20; the Raja of Kallikote and Atagada, Khan Bahadur Eduljl Sorabji Chinoy and a Gentleman, each Rs. 15; H. H. Raja Sir Sudhal Deb, K. C. I. E., the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur S. Moriarty, I. C. S., Khan Bahadur Hajee Sajun Laljee, Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, Khan Saheb Framjee Cowasjee, Mr. Burjorji Maneckji Patel, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Strachey, and Durbar Shri Vala Vajsur Valera, each Rs. 10; Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Muncherjee Dholu, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C. I. E., Messrs. Sorabji N. Talati and Co., J. H. Du B., the late Mr. Meherwanji Rustomji, Messrs. N. Spencer and Co., Mr. H. E. Bamji, Mr. T. F. Bottlewalla, E. F. N., Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I. C. S., (Municipal Commissioner), Mr. Bezonji N. Kapadia, J. P., Mr. Nowroji S. Talate, J. P., M. R. Ry Vedanta Charlu, F. M. U., Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, C.B.I., P.T., and Mr. P. F. Fisher, each Rs. 5; Dr. Dosabhai K. Patel, L.M. and S., J.P., and by a Parsee, each Rs. 3; Mr. R. P. Brunton, Mehdi Ali, Mr. Vassanji Khimji, E.W.K., Mr. R. F. Wadia, Mr. E. Scarpa, Captain F. Baldovino, Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz, Mr. Q. Quinboba, H.D.P., Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Narelwala, and Messrs. B. X. Furtado and brothers, each Rs. 2. (Christmas List)—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Kobda Sangani, Rs. 20; Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, Rs. 10; Sir George Cotton, Kt. (ex Sheriff of Bombay), H. H. the Jaghirdar of Arni, Khan Bahadur Manekji N. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Muriye, Mr. Frank Rozario, Khan Bahadur Kersasp Rustamji Dadachanji, M.A., LL.B., Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Muncherjee Dholu, C.I.E., Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. G. Jayakar, I.M.S., E.W.K., R.A.E., Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, H.J.B., C.L., Mr. P. F. Fischer, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Mr. H. R. Dunk, Bai Motlibai J. Wadia, Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S. (Acting Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Bombay), I.M.S., J.M.O., I.O'C., B., J.D and Co., J.McN., Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, K.B and Co., Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., E.C.B.A., Standard Oil Co. of New York, Mr. J. M. Dick, Mr. D. M. Hamilton, Mr. P. B. Warburton, P.T., W.C.P., Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., A.B., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, C.B.L., H.J.T., Mr. W. Murray, F.S.F., Mr. Edward Wimbridge, B. N. and Co., W. L. and Co., and the Hon. Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I.C.S., each Rs. 5; the Hon. Sir Chas F. Farran, Kt. (Chief Justice of Bombay), Rs. 4; the Hon. Mr. Justice Arthur Strachey, Sir Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier, Kt., H.E.E.P., F.J.R., H.G., E.G., Mr. W. M. Ross, Mr. Hormu N. A. Wadia, A.B., Messrs. S. N. Talate and Co., R.M.K., T.K.A., F.C.A., H.J.B.H., W. R. and G. P. de S., each Rs. 3; the Hon. Mr. Justice Mahadev G. Ranade, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, B.S.P., K.Y., Mr. H. E. Bode, C.H.S.B., Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas, J.A.J., D.O.C., F.M.F., R.S., Mr. Furdoonjee N. Pestwalla, Mr. W. J. Church, G.M., F.E.F., Mr. Sassoon J. David, J.S., Wm. C., H., Dr. Eruchshaw J. Hakim, Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, J. B., F. G., D. N. G., C. B. W., Mr. Currumsey Damji, Mr. R. McLaren, B. R., R. S. P., R. N. B. J., Mr. G. A. Pitts, R. C. C., P. B., F. L. C., E. S., H. C., K. S. P and Mr. D. E. Wacha, each Rs. 2; S., Join the penman, G. D. L., W., Bai Merbai I. Chichgur, Mr. Shapurji N. Guzder, Sirdar Oomer Jamall, Mr. R. A. Allana, R. and Co., Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed, Mr. R. W. Michael, B., Mr. Dadabhoi Pestanji Karanjia and Mr. Dinshaw M. Punthakey, each Re. 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

THE DADABHAI NAOROJI TESTIMONIAL FUND.

AT a public meeting held in Bombay in 1869, it was resolved to raise a fund, called the Dadabhai Naoroji Fund, for presenting a purse to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and to procure his portrait, to be placed in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute; and a managing committee was appointed to carry out the above objects. The fund amounted to about Rs. 29,000, out of which a purse of Rs. 25,000 was presented to Mr. Dadabhai at the time; and a balance of Rs. 2,500 remained in hand after deducting the expenses. A portrait of Mr. Dadabhai was to be executed and placed in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute; but he having objected to that being done during his lifetime, the balance of money remained in the hands of the secretaries of the fund, Messrs. Adasir Framjee Moos and Bai Mangesh Wagle. The latter gentleman died some years ago, and was followed by Mr. Moos, who by his will left the balance of the fund to be dealt with by his executor, his son, Mr. Nanabhai Ardasir Moos. The latter was about to move the High Court on the subject of the application of the money, which had come to his hands as executor. The balance, by accretions of interest, now amounted to Rs. 8,000. A meeting of the surviving members of the general committee of the fund was, therefore, held yesterday at the Fort residence of Sir D. M. Petit to consider what steps should be taken in the matter. Sir D. M. Petit was called to the chair; and five members of the committee were present. On the motion of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, seconded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Mr. Dinshaw Edulljee Wacha, and Mr. Muncherjee M. Dadina were appointed secretaries and treasurers to the fund with authority to take charge of the balance by order of the High Court; and to apply it to the placing of a portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the Framjee Cowasji Institute. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE shoot on Friday morning, the 31st December, was at 700 and 800 yards. There was a small muster, and Lieut. Sharp was the only one who could do anything. His two 27's was an excellent performance. The full scores are :—

11TH COMPETITION.

	700 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	26b
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24c
Cr Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	24d
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	23e
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	22
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	22
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lce Corpl H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
C P O G Williams, Royal Navy	18
Mr E Good, Civilian	17
C P O N Silvester, Royal Navy	16
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	11
Vol A Prentice, B B and C I Ry Vols	10

a Handicapped 6 points, b handicapped 4 points winner of 1st spoon, c handicapped 2 points winner of 2nd spoon, d handicapped 2 points, and e handicapped 4 points.

12TH COMPETITION.

	800 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
C P O G Williams, Royal Navy	23b
Lce Corpl H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	20
Mr E Good, Civilian	20
Cr Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	16
C P O N Silvester, Royal Navy	16
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	13
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Vol A Prentice, B B and C I R Vols	6

a Handicapped 6 points winner of 2nd spoon, b handicapped 4 points, and c winner of 1st spoon.

THE WORLI FIRE RELIEF FUND.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further contributions to the Worli Fire Relief Fund :—

	Rs.	a.
Dr H L Batliwala and family	50	0
S M B	10	0
Total	60	0
Amount previously acknowledged	1,306	4
Grand total	1,366	4

THE following are among recently proved wills :—The will of the late Colonel John Rouse Merriott Chard, the hero of Rorke's Drift, has been proved by his brother, the Rev. Charles Edward Chard, rector of Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset, who is appointed sole trustee and executor. After giving certain small annuites and making sundry specific bequests, the testator leaves the picture and book given him by the Queen, the sword and watch given him by the people of Plymouth, the sketch by De Neuville, various illuminated addresses, certain pictures of Rorke's Drift, and his Victoria Cross and medal, as well as his regimental sword, to his brother, the Rev. C. E. Chard, for his life use only, and on his death to his nephew, Wheaton Chard. He also bequeaths to his brother a life interest in certain stocks and shares, and the moneys at his bankers, and on his death the income therefrom is to be devided between his sisters, Margaret Edith Bond and Mary Jane Haycock, and to pass on their death to his nephew, William Wheaton Chard. The residue of his estate goes to his brother. The personality is sworn at £8617 16s. 11d. gross, and £8165 0s. 10d. net. Among other wills proved are: Mr. James Edward Backhouse, £312,024; Mr. Hugh Cameron, £36,519; Mr. Charles Edward Fox, £33,796; Mr. Charles Leech, £30,005; Mr. Joseph Moseley, £264,061; Mr. Henry Richard Clarke Pauling, £123,273; Captain John Ritson, £36,486; Sir Thomas Robinson, £100,600; Mr. John Edward Sale, £49,808; Mr. Edward Vickars, £165,287; Mr. Joshua Wilson, £67,287.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARD.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, and Esplanade	6a	4	13
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	5	4	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	6	29
D Chowpatty	0	3	15
E Mazagon, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	11	5	33
F Parel	0	1	6
G Worlee	1	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	25	29
Total	37	48	156
Total plague deaths to date	14,504	13,008	
Same date last year	50	32	208

a One from Modykhana Camp (from Chinchwad, one day).

CHOLERA.

Attacks	1
Deaths	0

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,040, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,780, making a total of 2,820 persons. Departures by sea 926, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,871, making a total of 2,797 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday.—Arrivals by sea 926, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,575, making a total of 3,501 persons. Departures by sea 1,313, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,412, making a total of 3,723 persons.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were, yesterday, 88 persons detained under observation in the Narelwady Camp, 819 in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 1,242 in the Modikhana Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Twenty-three deaths were recorded in the various hospitals, yesterday, while the number of patients remaining under treatment was 385.

PROTECTION OF LOCAL AREA.

Under rule 29 of the general plague rules, the plague authorities specially appointed by the Bombay Plague Committee have been authorised to prevent passage of suspicious persons and their clothing, baggage, etc., passing into the local area of Walkeshwar, Malabar, Hill, Cumballa Hill, Mahalaxmi, Parel, Sewri, Sion, Mahim, and Worli.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Yesterday in the Fort ward two cases were detected, one of whom, a Parsee, who was residing in Gola Lane, was removed to the Parsee Hospital. In the Bhuleshwar, Kharatalao, and Kumbarwada sections of the C Ward, 12 cases were discovered and four deaths recorded. In No. 5 district of the same ward, six plague cases were discovered, and were all removed to different plague hospitals. One suspicious case of fever was kept under observation. In the west section of E Ward, only one case was found and two deaths recorded. In the east section, one death from cholera occurred at No. 10, Parel Road, Cross Lane. From Wari Bunder Road one case of plague was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. In the F and G wards one suspicious case of fever was found, and removed to the Parel Hospital. One death from plague was also recorded.

THE TOCHI FIELD FORCE.

GENERAL BIRD'S DESPATCHES.

THE Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct the publication of a letter from the Adjutant-General submitting a despatch from Major General Bird, commanding Tochi Field Force, describing the operations of that force from June to November last. The Field Force has under Major-General Bird fully carried out the objects of the expedition, and the Governor General in Council in concurrance with the Commander-in-Chief desires to express his high appreciation of the discipline, resolution, and patient endurance displayed by all ranks under the severe trials to which they have been exposed.

The Adjutant-General in his letter says :—The force has accomplished the object for which it was detailed, and the tribesmen have submitted to the terms imposed by the Government of India. Although practically unopposed by the enemy the duties devolving on the troops have been of an unusually trying nature, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate. Amidst much sickness, which has resulted in a heavy death-roll, the good discipline, endurance, and soldierly qualities of all ranks have been most marked, and are in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief deserving of high commendation. His Excellency would draw attention to the excellent work which the Medical Department is reported to have performed during the operations, and to the good service rendered by the other departments of the force, and by the officers whose names are mentioned in the despatch. I am desired to add that the Commander-in-Chief considers that much credit is due to Major-General Bird for the manner in which he has conducted the operations committed to his charge.

Major-General Corrie-Bird in the course of his despatch says :—On 30th October the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, which had been in this Valley four months, left Banu for India. This fine corps had been the victim of an epidemic of dysentery and enteric fever, and had lost 3 officers and 75 non-commissioned officers and men, besides a very large percentage of officers and men invalided or left behind in the field hospitals. I cannot bear too high testimony to the discipline which cheerfully endured, and the pluck which combatted the scourge during a long and trying season, and the battalion carried away with it the regrets of the whole force as the losses they had sustained. The losses by disease have, I regret to say, been very heavy. Three British officers and over 100 British soldiers have died from sickness, besides 50 native soldiers and many followers. Great numbers have been invalided or are still in hospital. The troops notwithstanding these trials have worked cheerfully and done their duty splendidly and I thoroughly endorse the high opinion formed of them by the General Officers Commanding the Brigades, and would here place on record my high appreciation of their discipline and soldierly qualities

I submit for the favourable consideration of the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following officers :—Lieutenant-Colonel J. E Nixon, Assistant Quartermaster General; Major Wilcocks D S O, Leinster Regiment, Assistant Ajutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Wingate, Chief Commissariat Officer, Captain H. James, Captain Clements and Major Williamson, Surgeon-Colonel Carew, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Simmonds, Surgeon-Major Hudson, Surgeon-Captain Mamby; Major Kemball, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch; Major Digby, Commanding Royal Engineers; Captain Malcolm, 4th Gurkhas, Provost Marshal; Captain Rawlins, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Superintendent Army Signalling; Lieutenant Cockerill, 28th Punjab Infantry, Field Intelligence Officer. The officers of the Personal Staff :—Captain Twynam, Captain Scrase-Dickens, Highland Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Talbot, Royal Horse Artillery; Brigadier-General Symons; Brigadier-General Egerton; Colonel the Hon. M. Curzon, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge, 33rd Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Coats, 25th Punjab Infantry; and Major Pollock, 1st Sikhs.

Of the officers specially brought to notice by the General Officers Commanding the Brigades the following are mentioned :—Major Wintour, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; Captain Watkis, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Crovel, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Walter, Devonshire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Cunninghame, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Road Commandant.

Major-General Bird adds : I desire to record my recognition of the assistance afforded me by Major G. T. Younghusband, who has been Chief Political Officer of the expedition throughout. I trust his services may receive a suitable recognition. My thanks are also due to the other civil officers, Mr. Lorrimer and Mr. Kettlewell. For the good work done by the Telegraph Department I would record my special thanks. A new line was constructed from Bannu to Datta Khel most expeditiously by Lieutenant Green, Royal Engineers. I would commend the work done by the Postal Department under Mr. Van Someren as worthy of recognition. The work was carried on without a hitch.

I would express the obligation of the force to the following Chaplains : The Reverened F. J. Montgomery, Church of England, the Reverned J. Cameron, Church of Scotland, and the Reverend W. G. Rambolds, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

THE Session of Congress in Rio de Janeiro was closed on December 10. The Revenue Bill showed a deficit of nearly 30,000,000 milreis.

REVIVAL AND REFORM.

ADDRESS BY MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade opened the proceedings of the Eleventh Session of the Indian National Social Conference with an inaugural address, which was delivered on Monday, the 27th December, in a theatre just outside the Congress compound, at 5 p.m. On the motion of Mr. H. M. Pandit, seconded by Mr. R. V. Mahajani, B.A., LL.B., Rao Sahib Waman Rao Kolhatker, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Jabulpur, took the chair. Mr. Ranade said :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—This time last year, when we met in the metropolis of India, I ventured to say that the gathering of the Conference was held under the shadow of a great calamity. Few of us then fully realized the accumulation of miseries and sorrows which this unhappy year now about to close had in store for us. The shadows darkened and deepened in their horrors as the year advanced, and it almost seemed as if the seven plagues which afflicted the land of the Pharaohs in old times were let loose upon us; for there is not a single province which has not its ghastly record of death and ruin to mark this period as the most calamitous year of the century within the memory of many generations past. No province has suffered more from these dire visitations than the Presidency of Bombay, and we are still carrying the yoke of this hard discipline of sorrows with a patience, and I might add courage, which baffle all description. The fight has been very unequal. We have been worsted at every point, our activities have been paralysed, and our losses great beyond all previous anticipations. Speaking on an occasion like this, I cannot but give expression to the grief which presses heavy on our hearts, as we remember the faces, once so familiar in these Conference gatherings, conspicuous by their absence here to-day, soldiers of God in the great fight with evil, who have been taken from us in the full bloom of manhood, and whose places we can never hope adequately to fill up. One such earnest soul, the late Rao Bahadur C. N. Bhat, was the life and light of this movement. I had fondly hoped that it would be my privilege to hand over to him the charge of this great service, for which the many great and good qualities of his head and heart fitted him so well. But this was not to be, and we have now to console ourselves with the mournful satisfaction that he died a martyr to his self-imposed labour of love and charity. In another place I have described our sense of the loss suffered by us by the death of another veteran in the fight—the universally lamented Mr. Modak. Though disabled for a time for active work, his soul was ever alive to the call of duty, for which he lived and died. Friends who knew Mr. Gokuldas Jhala, of Sindh, have paid a similar tribute of their sorrow to the memory of this sincere worker, who died a victim to the plague while administering relief to those who suffered from its ravages. Similar tribute of respect is also due to the memory of Mr. Kashinath Pant Natu, of Poona, and Mr. Vaman Rao Oka, well-known in these parts. I might recall to your mind the names of many more, whom it has pleased Providence to take away from us, but this is hardly necessary to convince you that the year's casualties in our ranks have been very heavy. When people in their impatience complain that our friends here and elsewhere are only glib talkers and fail badly when they are called on to act, seem to forget the most prominent feature of our experience of these great visitations, namely, that in every town and city where distress in any form prevailed, where it was due to famine or plague, or earthquake, or floods, or hurricane, the members of the various Social Reform Associations and their sympathisers have always been the first to volunteer their help, and if they have lost heavily, this loss is due to the perseverance with which they maintained the fight. We, who have been spared till now, may well pay this tribute of respect to their memories on an occasion like this, when we meet together to reckon our gains or losses for the year. As might be expected, the reports of this year's work, which have been received from nearly sixty-seven associations, large and small, and which have been summarized up to date, complain that their work for the year has not been as successful as in the previous two years. And yet to those who can read between the lines, there are manifest signs which show that the work has been as earnestly pursued as ever. To instance a few cases : Under the head of female education, the Bethune College of Calcutta, the Girls' High School at Poona and Ahmedabad, the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya at Jallunder, Singh Sabha Girls' School of Lahore, the Maharani Girls' School at Mysore, the Mahakali Patashalla, organized by Maiaji Tapu Swamibai, a Mahratta lady, in Calcutta, and the Sylhet and Mymensing Unions, all show a record of progress, each in its own line of development. There is not a single reform association of any position in the country which has not but its best efforts to raise the standard and popularize the system of female education. Many associations, sabhas, and samajas maintain independent girls' schools of their own; and others have their home classes, more or less actively employed in carrying on the work of the schools to educate the more advanced students. Others again have their lectures for ladies and ladies' associations, such as at Ahmedabad, Bombay, and Madras, started and maintained by the ladies themselves. Though the condition of female education is still very backward, and though the experiments that are now carried on are on different lines, the signs are clearly visible that throughout India the national awkening to the necessity of developing the moral and intellectual capacities and aptitudes of our sisters has found universal recognition. As regards another sign of this liberal movement, which seeks to do equal justice to the rights of the female as of the male sex, it is satisfactory to note that, though the number of widow re-marriages this year has been smaller than that of the previous years, still all the provinces have shared in the movement. The reports show that in all 25 widow-marriages were celebrated throughout India during the past year—Punjab 10, Bombay 6, Central Provinces 4, Madras 3, and N.-W. Provinces and Bengal one each. The widow-marriages in the Central Provinces have been all brought about directly or indirectly by the persistent efforts of Rao Bahadur V. M. Kolhatker, the president of this gathering. For the re-marriages in Punjab, the credit is due to Dewan Santram and his friends of the Widow Marriage Association, and in regard to Bombay, the same honour is due to Mr. Bhagvandas, the son of the late Madhavdas Raghunathdas, in whose house two re-marriages were celebrated. The credit of the widow-marriages celebrated in Madras is due to Rai Bahadur Veereshlingam Pantaloo. There was thus not a single province in which friends of the cause did not manifest their active interest in it, which remark does not equally hold good for the previous years. The paucity in the total number was partly due to the calamities of the year, and partly to the prohibition of all marriages due to the year being a sinhast year. Another good sign of the times which may be noted is the fact that some of the castes in which no re-marriages were celebrated before joined in the movement for the first time this year. It was also reported in the papers that the Maharaja of Nabha in Punjab had exercised his influence in favour of bettering the condition of Hindu widows and inducing influential Hindu gentlemen to support widow-marriage. In the Chandraseniya Kayasth Prabhu caste of Bombay a similar pronouncement was made by the leaders of the community in favour of widow-marriage, and it was resolved to bring up the subject before the Kayastha Prabhu Conference, to be held at Baroda. Another satisfactory indication of the times is furnished by the fact reported from Gujrath, that the Audich Brahmin community at Damaun made a similar pronouncement in favour of widow-marriage in their caste. The Widows' Homes started at Baranagore and at Poona have also been successfully maintained, notwithstanding difficulties and the number of widows attending the homes has slightly increased, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Shashipad Bonnerjee and Professor Karve, of Poona. As regards foreign travel the year has had a good record to show. Several Sarasvat gentlemen have returned from England, and though the guru of the caste has refused admission to them, the reform party at Mangalore and North Canara have succeeded in openly showing their sympathies with these men. Raja Nowlojee Rao Gujar, a scion of the princely house of Nagpur, returned from England and was well received. Messrs. Buti and Aloni, of Nagpur, Professor Gokhley, of Poona, Mr. Krishna Rao Bholanath, of Ahmedabad, and Mr. Ketker of Gwalior, have similarly, though not formally, been admitted by some of their caste people; and the opposition has not ventured to place any difficulties in their way. Two Bhatiya gentlemen, for the first time in that community, left for England with the full support of their caste. In Punjab, several young men in Biradari caste had been to England, and they were admitted back into it without any opposition. Two young men from the caste went to England last year. The liberal section of the Kashmiri Pandit's Sabha are strongly in favour of foreign travels. These instances show that slowly, but surely, in all parts of the country, the prejudice against foreign travel is on the wane, and that before long the community or the communities will learn to tolerate these departures from orthodoxy as an inevitable change. In regard to the question of inter-marriage, the Bengal papers announced an inter-marriage in high life between two sub-divisions of the Kayastha community, which hitherto kept aloof. In Punjab, there was a betrothal between two sub-castes of the Sherin community. This was the first instance of an inter-marriage between the two sub-sects. Many of the widow marriages have also been instances of inter-marriages, and for the first time last year two instances of inter-marriage between Madrasi and Bengali gentlemen and ladies were reported. The N.-W. Provinces reports show instances of similar fusion between sub-divisions of the Kayastha class there, and in Gujrat there is a similar tendency manifest in some of the castes to amalgamate together. As regards the postponement of infant marriages, the reports from all provinces show a decided tendency to increase the limits of marriageable ages of girls and boys. In Punjab the Arorbans Sabha has passed a resolution that no girl belonging to the caste should be given in marriage unless she has completed her twelfth year. In the Madras Presidency, the opinion is gaining ground that the time has now come for applying to Government for legislation on the subject to fix at least the marriageable age for boys, if not for girls, and to lay down a maximum limit of age for old persons who marry young girls on the plan adopted by the Mysore Government. The Madras Provincial Social Conference and the District Godavery Conference expressly passed resolutions on the subject. The Hindu Social Reform Association at Madras has also appointed a committee to draw up a memorial with the same object. The Hon'ble Mr. Jambulingam Modliyar is reported to be contemplating the introduction of a Bill in the local Council there on this subject. There have also been individual instances in some parts of the country where grown up girls have been married without experiencing any very bitter opposition from the caste. Nearly all the associations have been pledged to support the Purity and Temperance movements, including the Anti-Nautch agitation, and the work done during the year shows considerable progress under all these heads. To turn next to another question in which the Conference has been interesting itself for the past few years, namely, the admission into Hindu society of converts from other faiths. Hitherto the movement was chiefly confined to the Punjab, where, this year, the Shudhi Sabha re-admitted two hundred converts back into their old faiths. There have been this year, however, instances of such re-admissions in Bengal, N.-W. Provinces, and far away in Burmah, one of them being a convert Christian and the others Mahomedans. The Shudhi Sabha and the Arya Samajas in Punjab have deservedly taken the lead in this movement, and it will be a source of great strength to them that the movement has been taken up in hand by the other provinces also. The Central Provinces report for the year shows that Mr. Shankar Shastri, of Jabulpur, has published a Sanskrit pamphlet on the subject, and it is a strange coincidence that Professor Rajaram Shastri Bhagvat, of Bombay, read this year a learned paper before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, showing how in very old times the non-Aryan races were brought within the fold of the Aryan system. As regards the reduction of useless expenditure on occasions of marriage, &c., a very important movement was started in Calcutta under the auspices of leading Kayasth gentlemen, including such leaders as Sir Romesh Chandra Mitra and the Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Chandra Ghose, who met at Babu Ramnath Ghose's house and passed some very practical resolutions which are likely to be attended with good results. Nearly every one of the reports of the N.-W. Provinces contains details of the manner in which the Kayasths, the Bhargavs, the Vaishayas, the Chaturvedis, and the Jains and other castes have tried to lay down sliding scales of marriage expenditure curtailing extravagance under many heads, abolishing Nautch parties and fire-works and other useless items. In Punjab also the Arorar Bansa Sabhas have very considerably reduced their scale of marriage expenses. On the Bombay side, the Bhatya Mandal and the Dossa Oswal Jain Mandal have successfully worked in the same direction. Even in far off Baroda the Dossa Porvad Bania have been moved to take action in this matter. Following the example of the Rajputra Hotkarini Sabha, many of the non-Rajput castes in Rajputana and Malwa have similarly laid down rules on this subject which are enforced by the same sanctions as those of the principle Sabha. As regards conference work generally, it may be noted that caste conferences are the order of the day in all parts of India. I have on previous occasions mentioned the gatherings annually held in this Christmas week in several large towns in the North-West Provinces of the Kayastha and the Vaishya communities. This year was distinguished by the holding of the first provincial social conference in Madras, in which Presidency also we had two district conferences, one on the East Coast in the Godavary District and the other on the West Coast at Mangalore. Associations are being formed under very favourable auspices in many parts of the country, notably in the Bombay and the Madras districts, to support the work of the National Social Conference, and to give effect to its resolutions. Encouraged by the success which has attended the efforts of the Mysore Government and the enactment of the Malabar Marriage Law in the Madras Council, two bills of great social importance have been introduced, one in the Imperial Council to bring under better control religious and charitable endowments, and another Bill has been introduced in the Madras Council to remove all doubts and to codify the law in regard to what constitutes self-acquired property under the Hindu joint family system. Both these bills have suggested subjects for discussion at the ensuing conference this year, and it is not, therefore, necessary for me to enlarge upon their importance. There is a third measure before the Viceroy's Council, which though it relates to a particular section of the Mahomedan community has a wider bearing which interests us all. The Memon section of that community in Bombay were originally Hindu converts, and though they embraced the Mahomedan faith, they have retained their old Hindu customs in regard to inheritance and succession; and these customs were recognized by our Law Courts. A large portion of that community, however, now desires that, in place of the Hindu customs, the rules of the Mahomedan law should govern the succession to the property of the deceased person. The Government of India accordingly intend to pass a sort of a permissive measure by which a member of this community may either retain or abandon the old rules by a formal declaration of his choice, which choice once made will be final. The subject bristles with difficulties, but the permissive legislation, if it proves a success in actual operation, will furnish a precedent which may prove of considerable help to those who wish to have more liberal laws of inheritance and succession without a change of religion.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th January, 1898.

1. There will be 10 in. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to continue the annual gun target practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

Expenses, &c., will be refunded on application. Cyclist members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place. Lamps to be carried. Dress the same.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Thursday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(Calcutta Gazette, December 29.)

Mr T M Browne, Assist Supdt of Police, Darbhanga, is transferred to Shahabad.

The services of Surgn-Lieut-Col D W D Comins, Inspr-Genl of Jails, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr A D Larymore, Supdt of the Central Jail, Alipore, is appointed to act as Inspr-Genl of Jails, Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg-Lieut-Col D W D Comins, or until further orders

Mr G A Davis, Offg Supt, Jail Manufactures, is appointed to act as Supdt of the Central Jail, Alipore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr A D Larymore, or until further orders.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th December, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 21st December, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 21. Rs.	A.	P.	Dec. 28. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,33,27,262	1	7	1,25,06,464	1	6
Other Deposits, &c.	4,52,09,6 5	11	3	4,70,43,397	14	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,66,835	6	10	2,60,544	9	6
Sundries	28,48,749	6	3	28,70,393	12	11
Rs.	8,98,51,952	9	11	9,07,80,800	6	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	33,09,948	0	0	31,73,592	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	78,15,155	0	0	77,65,155	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,83,71,375	4	5	1,86,79,138	7	11
Accounts of Credit do.	1,72,32,351	0	8	1,80,93,464	5	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,66,94,393	10	5	1,71,15,396	6	0
Balances with other Banks	5,55,396	14	11	7,18,980	7	3
Bullion	2,857	11	0	2,857	11	0
Dead Stock	13,25,499	3	9	13,24,383	1	9
Stamps	10,600	11	9	10,335	8	9
Sundries	12,20,382	11	11	12,21,885	11	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	88,19,179	15	5	76,86,563	8	11
Do. at Branches	1,44,74,812	5	7	1,49,85,048	1	1
Rs.	8,98,51,952	9	1	9,07,80,800	6	6

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 28th December, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	15,52,611	Dec.
Do. at Branches	8,31,814	Inc.
Other Deposits	18,33,792	Do.
Post Bills	2,05,791	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,86,356	Dec.
Loans	3,07,763	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	8,71,113	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	4,21,003	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	11,82,616	Dec.
Cash at Branches	5,10,238	Inc.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 3RD OF JANUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·838	SE	1	64·6	47·7	66	...	1·23	+0·89
Sirsa	29·891	SE	2	75·7	43·2	46	...	0·01	−0·41
Delhi	29·963	NW	3	74·2	45·0	55	...	...	−0·42
Agra	29·974	S	4	77·0	48·0	55	...	..	−0·27
Cawnpore	30·005	Calm	3	76·7	40·5	63	...	..	...
Allahabad	29·997	SSW	6	74·7	43·4	79	..	..	−0·51
Jhansi	29·995	SW	1	81·5	53·2	48	..	...	−0·28
Jacobabad	30·017	NW	8	79·9	52·0	18	..	0·36	+0·10
Karachi	30·054	NNW	12	82·4	65·0	34	...	..	−0·23
Jeypore	29·991	SW	2	79·0	49·1	67	...	..	−0·35
Ajmere	29·955	W	4	78·4	54·2	76	...	..	−0·35
Deesa	29·922	SW	6	83·6	55·1	100	...	...	−0·22
Ahmedabad	30·017	Calm	1	85·1	60·7	94	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·000	WSW	13	85·3	63·9	90	...	...	−0·10
Rajkot	30·019	WSW	6	84·4	59·0	85	...	...	−0·40
Ghadechi	30·015	SW	5	85·5	57·7	76	...	...	...
Veraval	30·023	NE	8	81·1	62·3	88	...	...	..
Neemuch	30·019	WNW	6	79·9	51·8	61	...	..	−0·48
Indore	30·064	NNE	...	81·8	48·6	56	...	...	−0·69
Saugor	30·014	SSW	5	77·7	53·1	39	...	...	−1·28
Jubulpore	30·075	SE	1	81·9	42·9	65	...	...	−0·95
Hoshangabad	30·071	Calm	...	79·2	47·8	79	...	...	−1·28
Khandwa	30·060	Calm	2	84·7	46·1	52	...	..	−0·94
Raipur	30·057	Calm	1	79·7	41·3	65	...	...	−0·87
Nagpur	30·053	Calm	3	83·3	48·7	55	...	...	−1·65
Amraoti	30·059	E	2	83·1	54·9	49	...	0·07	−1·38
Akola	30·074	S	L	84·5	45·7	46	..	...	−1·85
Surat	30·040	Calm	2	86·1	55·5	63	...	...	−0·19
Malegaon	30·091	WSW	4	87·4	46·5	50	..	...	−1·07
Bombay	30·018	NNE	10	80·5	64·0	70	...	..	−0·81
Poona	30·090	WSW	6	89·5	46·0	56	..	..	−1·60
Ahmednagar	30·058	NNW	4	85·3	47·9	50	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·097	Calm	3	86·8	47·7	37	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·054	NE	4	87·2	52·2	31	...	...	−1·79
Ratnagiri	30·000	SE	5	85·4	60·9	66	..	...	−0·64
Belgaum	30·040	Calm	7	86·2	50·0	53	..	...	−3·27
Goa	29·931	SE	7	84·0	65·3	89	..	..	...
Karwar	29·968	E	4	85·7	60·6	81	...	...	−3·77
Mangalore	29·976	ESE	3	87·3	68·9	72	..	...	−3·57
Calicut	29·971	SE	8	87·8	72·0	77	...	2·10	−4·20
Cochin	29·981	E	M	89·8	73·2	87	...	4·90	−3·79
Bangalore	30·043	SSE	6	84·3	56·9	63	...	0·50	−2·67
Secunderabad	30·048	Calm	2	86·2	52·7	59	...	...	−2·03
Masulipatam	30·022	N	2	86·6	63·2	73	...	...	−8·13
Bellary	30·036	Calm	1	88·7	54·1	35	..	0·15	−2·12
Cuddapah	30·023	SE	G	88·0	61·4	75	...	3·41	−2·45
Madras	30·024	NNW	3	84·0	63·5	90	...	9·18	−9·41
Coimbatore	30·043	E	2	88·4	62·1	92	..	3·11	−1·75
Trichinopoly	30·026	C	3	89·0	64·4	78	...	3·15	−4·03
Negapatam	29·989	NW	9	81·4	71·0	88	...	9·04	−19·51
Colombo	29·963	NNE	8	89·5	72·0	82	..	20·54	+0·41
Aden	30·094	E	10	82·3	70·9	80	...	0·34	−0·40

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly or very rapidly in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, and at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Malegaon, Sholapur and Karwar, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds continue to be very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Jacobabad, 14 at Ajmere, and 12 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Jhansi, Jacobabad, Bhuj, Jubulpore and Bangalore, and the minimum in very large excess at Rajkot, Bhuj, Ajmere, Karachi, Jacobabad and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin and the lowest 40° at Cawnpore. Humidity has increased considerable in Gujarat, and the skies are cloudy at Lahore, Jeypore and Ahmedabad. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has drifted eastwards and now lies somewhere very near the neighbourhood of Lahore, where the barometer is nearly three-tenths below its normal. It is a deep depression, and the weather all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 23° is in an unsettled condition. Although the disturbance is large, the sky is not very cloudy, and there appear to be no indications of rain in the Punjab just at present. Cooler weather is probable over the greater part of the country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 3.

Sunday : Pressure has continued to fall briskly over Baluchistan and Sind, while it has risen briskly over parts of Burma and of Bengal; elsewhere the changes have been slight, and irregular. A shallow depression has appeared over Sind, while the shallow depression noticed over Bengal, yesterday, has disappeared, but with these exceptions, there has been no important change in the distribution. A large high pressure area is shown over the central parts of the country, westerly winds continue down the Gangetic Plain, north-west to north-east winds over the Bay area, and easterly winds on the west coast; elsewhere directions are variable. The force is generally moderate or light. Mean temperature is lower than usual within a broad band running across Burma at the head of Bay, lower Bengal, and at the head of the Peninsula, and generally excessive elsewhere. A few drops of rain have been received at Sibsagar, but this is only the rainfall reported throughout the whole of the Indian region.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to deg. Fah	inches	30·022
Temperature of the Air	degrees	72·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		65·0
Dew Point		60·8
Relative humidity of Air		·671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	80·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		65·0
General Directions of wind*		NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	2·9

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 3.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—4 cases stuffed birds, and 1 case peacock feathers, C Soranjee; 740 cwt olibanum, Allybhoy Chaglanee; 178 cwt olibanum, and 27 cwt mother of pearl shells, M Mooraj; 35 cwt mother of pearl shells, Dossabhoy Jina; 32 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 13 cwt kupilo, 7 cases nutmeg shells, and 4 cwt almond seeds, M Laljee; 37 cwt gum, I P Damjee; 126 cases tea, Grindalay Groom and Co; 17 cwt peacock feathers, V Ganajee; 450 cwt olibanum, N Cassombhoy and Co; 150 cwt gum, and 28 cwt olibanum, Abdulla Hajee Mowjee and Co; 88 cwt ambahuldi, Mahomed Laduk; 55 bales skins, Hajee Mahomed Abba.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oriental s—11 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 1 bundle carpets, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Charterhouse s—500 cwt gum, M Ludha and Co; 1,000 cwt castorseed, 800 cwt myrabollams, 3,000 cwt rapeseed, and 6,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 4 bales skins Owen and Okell.

Imperialist s—2,001 cwt gingellyseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfel s—275 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwt gum, Jetha Premjee; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Wody and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Neptune s—4,002 cwt gingellyseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co. Courtfield s—4,000 cwt gingellyseed, 4,000 cwt rapeseed, and 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—150 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—380 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,601 cwt linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ganges s—38 cases opium, The P and O Co.

Hydaspes s—100 bales twist, M Byramjee; 48 cwt sharkfins, and 13 cwt gum, K M Jaitha; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, M Harakchand; 37 cwt sharkfins, M Fuckeerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges s—15 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 29 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hydaspes s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsue B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co; 450 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangle's Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ART POTTERY.—Doulton, Wedgwood, Haviland, Burmah Tofts, etc. A very choice collection of Vases, Pedestals and Flower Pots.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

JAPANNED BLACK TIN HELMET CASES.—Shikar and Straw Hat Combination 15-8. Straw Hat size 6-8, best finish.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LOST.—On the night of the 31st December, somewhere between the Yacht Club and Cumballa Hill, an Amethyst and Pearl NECKLACE. The finder will be Rewarded. Address "No. 1 0" care of this office.

SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Wholesale Importer of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, of all Sorts; Phonographs, Graphophones with selected Indian and English records, best Bycles, &c. Our new Illustrated Catalogues sent on Application. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FRENCH Morning or Evening Bi-Weekly MATRICULATION CLASSES. Rs. 5, a month, Apply MISS FREDOUX, Colaba High School.

CLERK & Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, 18 Cumnao Road, opposite St. XAVIERS COLLEGE.

THE VACANCY for the post of Manager in RAJA DEEN DYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, has been FILLED UP.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. D. F. McConnel's Furniture, Square Piano, by Richard Lipp, etc., at No. 21, Elphinstone Circle, Next to Chartered Bank, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

FOR SALE.—One D. B. B. L. C. F. GUN, in good condition, by S. W. Silver & Co., in Leather Case. Price Rs. 160. Apply A. W. B., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

FOR SALE.—One Brand-New LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a second-hand HYDRO-EXTRACTOR. Must be in good condition. Address Whittle Mills, Broach.

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GREAT FIRE OF LONDON, 1897.

ANOTHER STRIKING TESTIMONIAL TO

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We are, yours faithfully,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 3.

OWING to the closing of the London Stock Exchange and Markets generally on the other side for the New Year holidays there have been no telegraphic advices through Reuter to hand since those of Friday evening, noticed in our report under Saturday's date. We are able, however, from the figures received from New York to annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	307,000	223,000	172,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	103,000	151,000	78,000
" Continent	81,000	88,000	73,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,507,000	4,918,000	3,501,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,155,000	1,905,000	1,029,000
" " to Continent do.	3,472,000	1,696,000	887,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,220,000	1,264,000	1,055,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 31st ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	4,420,000	4,349,370	4,149,850
" " Surats	55,000	153,300	172,730

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	854,000	999,410	1,058,870
" London	3,000	6,000	4,500
American Afloat	330,000	400,000	180,000
East Indian	2,000	10,000	8,000
Total	1,189,000	1,415,410	1,251,320
Price of Middling-Americans	3 1-4d.	4 1-32d.	4 17-32d.
" Good Dhollera	2 23-32d.	3 7-16d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	17-32d.	19-32d.	23-32d.

On the 1st instant, the total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York was 7,230,000 compared with 6,860,000 bales visible at the end of the previous weeks.

Locally, the Banks and Markets generally having been still closed for the holidays, we have nothing fresh to report in this direction, with the exception of a few purchases of Cotton, say 100 Bengal by shippers, at Rs. 148; and 500 Oomra descriptions by the Mills, at previous rates. The market closed steady, with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Friday, were as follows:—

Cotton	6,152	bales.
Wheat	6,251	cwts.
Linseed	1,007	"
Gingellyseed	12,515	"
Castorseed	2,153	"
Rice	10,343	"

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	100	300	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	6	17	...	23
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	5,913	4,833	116	10,862
Total for 24 weeks	6,013	5,133	116	11,262
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	409	313	3	725
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	18	...	42
Total to corresponding date do.	10,023	8,310	95	18,428

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 325
Ditto, to date ... " 7,166

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	56,000	1,87,000	4,000	2,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	121	406	9	536
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	19,01,149	31,87,541	86,468	51,75,158
Total for 24 weeks	19,57,149	33,74,541	90,468	54,22,158
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,741	1,89,655	2,484	3,23,880
Per mile of Ry do.	286	414	5	703
Total to corresponding date do.	24,31,878	33,17,623	1,05,667	58,55,168

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 76,880
Ditto, to date ... " 4,33,010

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December 1897, on 1,673·88 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,80,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	60	167	2	229
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	27,81,038	47,21,460	1,50,763	75,53,261
Total for 24 weeks	28,81,038	49,01,460	1,54,763	79,37,261
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,25,780	2,60,624	5,887	3,92,291
Per mile of Ry. do.	75	156	3	231
Total to corresponding date do.	30,48,877	45,84,267	1,50,575	77,83,719

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 8,291
Increase to date ... " 1,53,542

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th December 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,100	15,500	30	17,630
Or per mile of Railway	15	110	...	125
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	82,965	2,63,089	2,518	3,48,572
Total for 24 weeks	85,065	2,78,589	2,548	3,66,202
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,876	14,348	42	18,266
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	102	..	130
Total to corresponding date do.	89,428	2,88,676	3,828	3,81,932

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 636
Ditto, to date ... " 15,730

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 9TH DECEMBER, 1897.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1897-98:—

In the month of October 1897.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	1,65,42,103	1,29,82,084	2,95,24,187
Exports	19,02,926	82,40,265	1,01,43,192
Net Imports	1,46,39,177	47,41,818	1,93,80,995
To the end of the month of October 1897, Progressive.			
Imports	4,45,87,733	8,04,55,394	12,50,43,127
Exports	1,31,02,526	3,37,02,958	4,68,05,484
Net Imports	3,14,85,207	4,67,52,436	7,82,37,643

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1897-98.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Oct. 1897	2,44,900	54,50,555*	56,95,455
To the end of the month of Oct. 1897, (Progressive)	10,22,140	3,62,24,313	3,72,46,453
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
In the month of Oct. 1897	1,74,954	92,23,390	93,98,344
To the end of the month of Oct. 1897	11,72,965	3,54,22,898	3,65,95,863

* Of which Rs. 54,03,360 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HILL—December 9, at Bayswater, W., the wife of Captain J. R. Hill, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARBUTHNOT—MACLEAY—December 11, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Commander Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart., R.N., to Lina, only daughter of Colonel Macleay, C.B., 3rd Seaforth Highlanders, and granddaughter of the late Colonel William Anderson, C.B., Bengal Artillery.

BAYLY—BAYLY—December 8, at St. Thomas's, Winchester, Major George Croker Bayly, British Honduras Constabulary, son of the late Captain Wentworth Bayly, 37th Madras Infantry, to Zoe, only daughter of the late Colonel Frederic Bayly, Madras Staff Corps, and Mrs. Frederic Bayly, Bridge House, Winchester.

JARDINE—FRASER—December 9, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, Robert Jardine, of 51, Lancaster Gate, and 3, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, to Annette Constance, eldest daughter of Colonel George Leith Fraser, late Bengal Staff Corps, of Kirkside, Montrose, and 55, Evelyn-gardens.

DEATHS.

BROUGHTON—December 10, at St. Andrews, Jessie Cecilia, eldest daughter of the late Captain Bryan Broughton, of the Honourable the East India Company's Service.

GRAHAM—December 8, at Barnstaple, Katharine Graham, daughter of the late Captain Charles Graham, H.E.I.C.S., aged 76.

MACDONALD—December 11, at 53, Newington Road, Edinburgh, Duncan Robertson (Robin), the eldest son of D. MacDonald, M.D., aged 14.

SMITH—December 10, at Parkfields, Duffield-road, Derby Sir John Smith, Kt., aged 75.

STENSON—December 11, at Strafford House, Sutton, Surrey, John Henry Stenson, Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway, aged 45.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1898.

Is France beginning to forget her lost provinces? This question could not have been asked in France before the Russian alliance gave new direction to French hopes and aspirations. So much depends upon the possibility or otherwise of an understanding between France and Germany, similar to that which is apparent between Germany and Russia, that the question has a very practical interest for all who follow the new orientation of European politics. The *Mercure de France*, which is not a political newspaper, but a periodical devoting its attention to historical and archæological matters, recently sent out a list of questions designed to elicit the opinion of people of all classes, as to whether the new generation are intent on the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine and would fight to wrest them from Germany. The first question was, has the public mind become reconciled to the provisions of the Treaty of Frankfort? The second, have the French ceased to care about Alsace-Lorraine, while, disregarding Gambetta's advice, they talk of the lost provinces more than formerly? Thirdly, has the generation that has grown up since the Franco-German war come to look upon it as a purely historical event? The fourth question was whether a war, entered upon with the certainty of success, for the recovery of the provinces would have the approval of the nation? Many answers were received and have been made public. Perhaps the most statesmanlike and becoming was that of a working-man, who says that such questions should never have been put to Frenchmen. Some members of the French Academy are amongst those who condescended to answer. As might be expected, the Academicians are guarded in their language, while leaving no doubt as to the strength of their convictions. The historian of the Hundred Days, M. Henry Houssaye, confines himself to the remark that the Prussians, although Jena had been avenged at Leipsic and Waterloo, nursed the idea of the "revanche" and prepared for it until the year 1870. M. Jules Claretie, who, besides being an Academician, is the Administrator of the Comedie Française, says drily, "There can be no doubt that time works wonders; its influence is not merely pacifying, but soporific, and the wound hurts less than it did, but to all eternity it will never be healed." M. Alfred Mezieres, one of the Staff of the "Temps," organ of the French Foreign Office, observes that, as a native of Metz, an essentially French town, he can never consent to acknowledge that conquest confers a right. M. Albert Vandal is of opinion that an appeasement as regards the Treaty of Frankfort would be a more humiliating capitulation than any that took place during the war. These Academicians, it may be said, remember the invasion, the Siege of Paris, and the mutilation of the national territory. They express the feelings of the generation to which they belong, and may not be good authorities as to the views of the France of to-day. The novelists and poets, not being as yet in the Academy, may be assumed to belong to the younger generation, and have returned answers which are described by a French newspaper as "vibrating with patriotism." But there are at least two exceptions. M. Leon Bloy is not satisfied as to the sincerity of those who clamour for the "revanche." M. de Tinan looks forward to Alsace-Lorraine being recovered by the resources of diplomacy and the force of events without a war. M. de Bonniers says that the amputation which France has suffered is as painful now as in the first hour. M. Marcel Prevost, the novelist, affirms that a country that accepted its mutilation would be signing its own death warrant. M. Jules Caze says with a good deal of truth that France suffers not merely from a defeat, but from a spoliation. Waterloo could be forgotten, but the Frankfort Treaty is a standing grievance. The professors are more pacific. One is convinced that Frenchmen in general are now, and have always been, averse to war; rather a bold generalisation. He is perhaps better warranted in saying that at the present time a war against Germany would have the majority of the electorate against it. Another is of opinion that France would not approve of a war, especially as she fully understands that her alliances are defensive only. The journalists, strange to say, take an equally sober view of things. One does not fear to say that war is brutality, and utterly abhorrent to the feeling of the country. Another even more daring, affixes his name, Henri de Regnier, to the declaration that the question of Alsace-Lorraine is now merely an affair of national vanity. M. Harancourt is confident that men are now tired of playing at soldiers. This frame of mind is satirized in the reply of M. M. Jussor. "Alsace! *la revanche*! la patriet mon dieu!" Do these things still exist? They must be antiques to say the least. Cannot space be found for them in the Cluny Museum? St. Saens, the composer, declares that the man who would hesitate to take up arms to deliver Alsace and Lorraine is unworthy to be called a Frenchman. Some very young men, who would have to serve in the ranks, are of a different opinion. One writes, what do young men think about it! They think it is all ridiculous. Others are more guarded, but evidently think the same. Frenchwomen have also sent their answers. They, as might be expected, are in the highest degree patriotic and full of sympathy for their sisters in Alsace-Lorraine. What do all these replies prove? Nothing at all. It is impossible to say in time of peace what a people would do when the war fever fires the national blood and men see red.

THE paper on the Rotorua springs contributed to the New Zealand Official Year-Book by A. Ginders, M.D., the Medical Superintendent of the Rotorua Sanatorium, is of considerable interest. These springs are situated forty miles from the coast, and have an elevation of nearly a thousand feet above the sea. The climate is drier and more bracing than on the coast. The best months are February, March, and April, but it is possible to go there at any time of the year as the baths are always open. The thermal springs district extends over nearly 1,000 square miles. Within this area, hundreds of hot springs exist, without counting mud volcanos, solfataras and fumaroles. Forests of extraordinary luxuriance and beauty clothe the hill-ranges and border the large pumice plains. The springs vary in temperature from 66° to 212° Fahrenheit. There are saline, alkaline, alkaline siliceous, hepatic or sulphurous, and acidic, with every variety of saline waters besides. Many of them are still inaccessible to invalids, or are not yet provided with the conveniences and comforts needed by the sick, but a sufficient number of them have been made available for the treatment of an enormous colony of invalids. The southern shore of Lake Rotorua has been chosen by Government for their first sanatarium and bathing establishment. The reserve covers a space of fifty acres, which has been reclaimed from scrub. In the olden days, an invalid who sought a cure here had to pitch his tent and make a hole in the ground for a bath. If the temperature of the spring was too high he had to regulate it as best he could for himself. He could indeed find compensation for his trouble by giving his name to the spring. The present names of the baths have been evolved in this way, or else they have been given a title suggestive of the quality possessed by each. Thus there is the Cameron's Bath, the Priest's Bath, Mackenzie's Bath, the Pain Killer the Coffee Pot, the Blue Bath, Madam Rachel's Bath, etc. Government has transformed the place, erected a hospital, a medical residence, various pavilions, swimming-baths, and a boarding-house. The sulphur baths are much frequented and are capable of accommodating a considerable number of patients. There are two large public baths and four smaller ones. It was found necessary to leave these open to the air as the sulphurous vapours produce vertigo and fainting unless free ventilation is provided. In summer there is a canvas awning to guard against the sum. The temperature of these springs is 114°, and the outflow is from six to seven thoussnd gallons per hour. A cunningly devised series of sluices regulates the temperature of each bath. They are of great use in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. The rules to be observed are first, to sit quietly in the water, to avoid any unnecessary disengagement of gases; second, not to sit directly over any spot where gas is rising through the water; third, if a breeze is blowing, sit to windward that the gas may not come direct to you; and fourth, never remain in the bath more than fifteen minutes, and a shorter time if any unpleasant sensation should be felt.

The hospital built in 1886 was destroyed by fire in 1888. Another and larger one has been erected since then. The stipulations made by Government with regard to admission are, that the case be one likely to be benefited by the baths, and that the patient be not able to afford the usual hotel or boarding-house rates. The fixed charge for maintenance and treatment is one guinea per week, and the stay of each patient is limited to three months, though the Resident Medical Officer can, if he see fit, extend the period. Private accommodation there is none in this institution; it is intended primarily for those who cannot afford to avail themselves of the springs, and there is no desire on the part of Government to interfere with the private enterprise of hotel and boarding house proprietors. The various baths have their different frequenters, all bent on ridding themselves of ills. The most luxurious bath is certainly the Blue Bath, a warm swimming-bath, opened in 1885 by George Augustus Sala. Here rheumatic invalids can take exercise without fatigue, and it is considered of great efficacy, though the Priest's Bath is declared to be the most curative in the southern hemisphere. The Vaux spring is the strongest acidic water yet analysed in the district. "The latest discovery with regard to the therapeutic power of this water is that it abolishes the craving for alcohol." Several patients of Dr. Ginders having told him of this unexpected result of bathing here, he looked into the matter, and found that there was truth in the statement. The opinion of some enthusiastic people is that an asylum for inebriates should be erected near the spring. "This should be good news for the Prohibitionists," says the doctor, "and in the event of their floating an Inebriate Asylum Company, I shall expect to be remembered in the distribution of promoters' shares." The Maoris have the greatest faith in the Whakarewarewa spring for rheumatism, and all kindred complaints. Their opinion should be worth something for they are not likely to be influenced by fashion or any but the most practical reasons in using the waters. It is not easy to institute a comparison between the Rotorua springs and European waters, for they differ in many ways, too minutely chemical to describe here. But that they have a powerful curative influence there can be no doubt. The surroundings of Rotorua are full of places of interest for the tourist; and for the invalid, there are easy and charming excursions within his compass. One trip takes him into the Paradise of the district, and another shows him its Inferno. This spot is so worked up by the thermal spring that the visitor feels the earth vibrate under his feet, and steam perpetually rises from its boiling pools and mud-geysers. Nevertheless invalids remain there weeks to get the benefit of the springs which cause many remarkable cures. The railway to Rotorua was only opened in 1894, and found Rotorua totally unprepared for the increased traffic. Now there is a fair number of hotels and boarding houses, and the tariff is not excessive, beginning at twenty-five shillings weekly. The doctor tells us that no fine clothes need be taken there, for the sulphurous atmosphere spoils all delicate colours and jewellery. The springs in the Rotorua district are hardly tapped yet, as far as making use of the full supply of thermal water goes, there is one spring alone capable of discharging a million gallons daily, and another almost equal to this. Then the springs in the Waiotapu Valley are of such enormous extent that Rotorua compared to them is a small place. It is evident that New Zealand has unlimited and powerful thermal springs capable of conferring great benefits upon the world.

The Year-Book is full of other interesting matter. The country population of New Zealand is now over 714,000, exclusive of nearly forty thousand Maoris. The Maoris seem to be slowly declining, though of late years the decrease is less marked. They return four members to the House of Representatives, and vote with considerable briskness and intelligence. In New Zealand the disproportion between males and females is gradually becoming less, though the women are still in the minority by forty thousand. This fact should give them exceptional influence. In food consumption the New Zealanders exhibit some contrasts with the inhabitants of other countries. They take more sugar than any other people except the South Australians. Of tea they drink more than any nation except again the Australians, who easily outdo them. In beer, spirits, and wine they are steadily reducing their quota, and they drink less even than the Swiss, a remarkably sober people. In the use of tobacco, they come between Canada and France. New Zealand takes eleven times more of her imports from the United Kingdom than from any other country. Her imports from Australia come next, and those from all other countries a long way behind. The most expensive item is iron of every sort, including steel rails, cotton piece-goods coming second, followed closely by sugar. Apparel is not very much less, nor is drapery, woollens and machinery ranking next. The cost of all other goods imported is in comparison trifling. The exports keep well in advance of the imports in value. They amount to over nine millions worth as against something over seven millions of imports. Wool is by far the largest commodity sent out of the country; next comes frozen meat, then gold, £1,041,428, worth having been exported in 1896. It is interesting to note that the smaller sheep runs are increasing in proportion to the larger, as it is easier to cope with the rabbit difficulty on a small farm than on a large one. The United Kingdom is a heavy consumer of the butter and cheese made in New Zealand; she takes more than eleven times as much as any other country. The general trade with the United Kingdom, import and export, is 74 per cent. of the whole. With regard to the trade between India and Ceylon and New Zealand, the balance is entirely in favour of this country, the imports—tea, rice, castor-oil and wool-packs—being valued at £211,459, and the exports to India at only £2,681. Of the wage-earning rate of the New Zealander it must be satisfactory to him to know that he makes on an average per head £76 per annum, while the Briton, with all his strikes for high wages, only makes £43 per unit of the population. The cost of living in New Zealand is, however, greater, for it amounts roughly to £35 per head. In the United Kingdom life can be sustained on a few shillings less than £30 a year. For the agriculturist New Zealand is a very paradise, specially the North Island, where the best forage plants and grasses thrive, and grow practically the whole year round without any oth r fertiliser than the ashes of the burnt timber. Stock fatten rapidly on the pastures without the aid of roots or any extra food. Indian corn flourishes, potatoes and every sort of grain, hops, tobacco, and British, Chinese and Japanese fruits, oranges, lemons, limes, the vine and olives. The forests of this island are of immense value as timber, both for export and home consumption. The Middle Island is not so fertile, but it has inexhaustible pasture lands. Dairy farming is carefully attended to; the best system in use in Denmark having been introduced by the Danish Government which maintains a splendid laboratory and staff of professors for the study of ferment in butter and milk. The high excellence attained by this establishment keeps up the standard of dairy products in New Zealand. In every department the Government of the Islands seem to have taken advantage of the experience of older countries, and undoubtedly the efforts now so vigorously made to vitalise their growing industries will give an impetus to the trade and manufactures of New Zealand. With her climate and her fertile land she ought to take a high place in the agricultural countries of the world.

MR. F. ELWORTHY, the Secretary of the British Columbia Board of Trade, sends us a copy of that Board's eighteenth annual report, also a circular containing a map and useful information as to where to outfit for and how to get to the Yukon gold fields. The report deals very fully with the vast resources of British Columbia which the Board of Trade wishes to bring to public notice. Information as to Yukon is specially prepared for the purpose of counteracting the gross misrepresentations of a section of the United States press, particularly on the Pacific coast, which, it seems, is systematically doing everything possible to divert into United States channels trade which legitimately belongs to Canada. British Columbia wishes it to be clearly understood that the Yukon gold-fields are in Canada and not in the United States; that goods purchased outside Canada are dutiable as much as 35 per cent. on many lines; that the merchants of the western Canadian cities make a specialty of the northern trade, that is miners' outfits, and that after January 1 steamers for the northern gold-fields will leave Victoria, British Columbia, averaging one every day. Persons anxious to seek their luck in the gold-fields should communicate direct with Mr. Elworthy, in Victoria, British Columbia.

THE forthcoming Christmas and New Year's number of the *Asiatic* Quarterly Review will, we understand, open with a photographic reproduction of the bust, at the Woking Oriental Institute, which represents Her Majesty the Queen as Kaisar-i-Hind. This bust, rather larger than life size, is the only one of its kind. The "Empress of India" rests on a base which bears British, Mahomedan, and Hindu insignia that commend themselves alike to all British subjects whilst the historical title between "Cæsar" and its derivative "Kaisar" is also established. The resemblance is good, but the attitude of a thoroughly British Queen is Imperial, such as befits the Empress of a Continent like India. This unique and typical bust occupies the central position in a Commemoration Gallery containing a number of fine busts done by eminent sculptors of European and Indian Princes and Scholars who have promoted Oriental learning during Her Majesty's reign.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST is to hold a Durbar at Government House, at 9-30 p.m., on Friday next, to invest Sir James Campbell and Sir George Cotton with the insignia of K. C. I. E., and Mr. J. Monteath with the star of a Companion of the Indian Empire.

IT is highly probable that Captain Macintyre and Surgeon-Captain Selby, both of the 2nd (P. W. O.) Ghoorkas will receive the V.C. for great gallantry in the withdrawal from Waran. It is not the only occasion on which these officers have displayed great coolness in the presence of the enemy.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CHINA AND THE GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

China has complied with the German Minister's demand for the dismissal of the Commandant at Tsaochow.

MORE TROOPS UNDER ORDERS FOR THE SOUDAN.

The Cameronian Regiment in Egypt has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the front, and the Seaforth Highlanders at Malta have been ordered to Egypt.

RUSSIA IN THE COREA.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that M. Alexeieff has been invested with authority to promote Russo-Corean commerce in competition with Great Britain and Japan, and to construct a church of the Orthodox Russian faith at Seoul.

MORE TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The first battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment has been ordered to Gibraltar to replace the Northumberland Regiment, which goes to Egypt.

The "Times" understands that two battalions now on the voyage home from India will be landed in Egypt, and that this will permit of four battalions going up the Nile, if necessary.

RUSSIAN LOAN IN CHINA.

The "Times'" Pekin correspondent states that the arrangements for the new guaranteed Russian loan are actively proceeding.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

In the match between Victoria and Stoddart's team the Victorians were out for 520. Trott made 79, Iredale 89, and Gregory 71.

Stoddarts then went in, and made 22 for one wicket.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ATTEMPTED MAIL ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

It is reported from Peshawar that an attempt was made by robbers to stop the mail on the Khushalgarh side of Gumbat, on the night of the 30th. But the driver put his horses to full speed and escaped without loss.

WEDDING IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 3.

Captain Sidney Charles Tichbourne Jackson, Adjutant-General's Department, this morning, at St. Mary's, led to the altar Lucy Beatrice Drake, daughter of Sir William and Lady Drake, of Colchester. The ceremony, which was a quiet one was witnessed by a few select friends, including Major-General and Mrs. Duncan, and was performed by Rev. Bruce Horne, Chaplain of St. Mary's. Captain Geddes acted as best man, and Miss Coglan the bridesmaid. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to the Poona Hotel, where they breakfasted. The couple left for Khandalla by the 11-15 a.m. train, intending to spend the honeymoon there.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 13 attacks and 16 deaths from plague in the City, to-day, one attack and one death in the Cantonment, one case in the Suburban limits, and 2 cases and one death in the districts.

PROF. HAFFKINE ON PREVENTIVE INOCULATION.

Prof. Haffkine, this evening, lectured on the benefit of preventive inoculation against plague. He gave the result of his observations on those inoculated, and showed clearly that the benefit from preventive inoculation was that in very rare instances did any of those inoculated ever die from the disease afterwards.

THE NEW DUFFERIN HOSPITAL AT KARACHI.

LAHORE, JAN. 3.

Dr. Miss Arnott has been appointed Superintendent of the Dufferin Hospital at Karachi. This hospital will be formally opened by Lord Sandhurst on his arrival in Karachi en route to Jacobabad.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY

The Chancellor of the Punjab University appoints the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University :—The Hon'ble Mr. L. W. Dane, C.S. ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery. I.S.C ; Right Rev. Pelckmans, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Lahore ; the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pundit Suraj Kaub, C.I.E. ; Mr. P. S. Allan, M.A. ; Lala Kunj Behari Thapar ; and Khan Sahib Moulvi Muhammed Husain, M.A.

BERAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JAN. 1.

The Berar Provincial Conference, convened by the Berar Sarvajanik Sabha, met to-day under the presidency of Mr. Pandurang Govind, president of the Sabha. Some 300 members of the Sabha and Watandars and 500 other people attended. The proceedings began with the president's address, pointing out the nature and usefulness of the conference and differentiating it from the Congress. The first proposition, moved by Mr. Mudholkar about the proposed changes in Patel Patwaris Law, deprecated them as seriously interfering with their rights, as the altering reasonsforthe existingpracticewere notshown. The subject was taken up at special request as the interests affected are numerous. This proposition was seconded and supported by watandar speakers from different parts of the province as also independent persons like Mr. Ketkar and carried unanimously amidst acclamation. The second proposition, moved by Mr. Jog, prayed Government against the enhancement of assessments made in the recent revision of Survey operations. The third moved by Mr. Khaparde, related to the threatened substitution of nomination in the place of election in the appointment of members of Taluka boards as retrograde and unjustifiable. The fourth proposition,moved by Mr. Gadhekar,was aboutthe separation ofjudicial fromexecutive functions,and the fifth, moved by Mr. Kane, urged possession of legal training and knowledge of vernaculars to qualify for magisterial or judicial powers. The sixth had reference to raising one of the Government high schools to the college status of teaching. Theseventh regarded forests all propositions were passed unanimously.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left Aden, for Bombay, on the morning of the 2nd instant, and is expected to arrive here on Sunday, the 9th instant.

COLOMBO, JAN. 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Kobe, arrived this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 3.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. ...a, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE LATE SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

It now appears that General Havelock-Allan was returning from Ali Musjid to Jamrud, when he was killed. His horse was found near Lalachina, and his own body further on. He had left his escort near Lalachina, but there is no truth in the story that he had sent them back.

ANOTHER INCIDENT IN THE KHYBER.

LIEUT. HAMMOND SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Yet another officer has been wounded in the Khyber. It seems General Hammond proceeded from Lundi Kotal on New Year's Day up the Thira Nullah to examine a number of caves which showed signs of habitation. The caves were found full of household goods belonging to the enemy, and were accordingly destroyed. The heights meanwhile were held by the 45th Sikhs from Ali Musjid and by the 9th Gurkhas and the 34th Pioneers. When the caves belonging to the Khanas Khan were being dealt with a few shots were fired, severely wounding Lieutenant Hammond, R.A., Orderly Officer to General Hammond.

A few of the enemy subsequently followed the retirement from the nullah, their numbers increasing as the Sadda Khel villages were reached. They were easily beaten off, but one Sergeant of the 34th Pioneers, which formed the rear-guard, was severely, one sepoy dangerously, and one follower slightly, wounded.

Two Sappers also were killed the same day by the accidental explosion of some sixty pounds of dynamite which was being packed into boxes in preparation for the destruction of the walls and towers of two villages commanding the road near Lundi Kotal.

The Shinawaris of Lundi Khana, at Afghanistan, at the end of the Khyber Pass, have surrendered one out of three rifles, belonging to the Khyber Rifles, believed to be in the limits of their tribes.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BONERVALS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ADVANCE.

LAHORE, JAN. 3.

In view of the possible refusal of the Bonerwals to comply with the terms communicated to them, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," preparations have been made to enable the force to at once move into their country, in pursuance of the plan of campaign. The camp at Koonda has been broken up and the troops have marched to-day, as under the First Brigade, under General Meiklejohn, composed of the Royal West Kent, 26th Punjab Infantry, 10th Field Battery, and one Squadron of 10th Bengal Lancers, to Mardan. A detached force, under Colonel Macrae, consisting of the Guides Infantry, and the 31st Punjab Infantry, also marched to Mardan en route to Rustam. The Second Brigade, under General Jeffreys, being the Buffs, Highland Light Infantry, 21st Punjab Infantry, and No. 7 Mountain Battery R. A., with No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, marched to Kallang. It is probable that to-morrow will be a halt, and possibly the next day also.

There is no news of the intentions of the Boners, although it is reported that they have told off their clans for defence of the various passes into their country. The period for compliance with our terms expires about the 6th. Mr. Bunbury, C. S. will accompany the force in a political capacity, and not Major Deane, as stated elsewhere.

THE ENCOUNTER IN THE KHYBER.

HEAVY CASUALTIES AMONGST THE OXFORDS.

PUNISHING THE ZAKHA KHELS.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 3.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Lundi Kotal, 31st December, says :—In retiring yesterday, after seeing the post through, after completing the day's work, four Companies of the Oxfords who were on convoy duty, crowing the furthest heights towards Ali Masjid, had from the rear-guard to the retirement became seriously engaged with the enemy. About 5-30 p.m., General Hammond received report that the rear-guard was hard pressed, and asking for reinforcements. The troops in camp at once spread out, and smartly hastened to the scene of action. The 34th Pioneers were sent to occupy the villages on the right ; and General Hammond, with the remainder, pushed on occupying the points on the flanks. As he advanced he found the Oxfords, 20 men of the Inniskillings, and one Company 9th Gurkhas, who had been left flanking the heights to co-operate with the retirement, well holding three villages. All firing then ceased, and under cover of the reinforcements, the troops were withdrawn. It appears that in retiring off the hills a Company of the Oxfords were fired into and took cover in a deep nullah, which proved to be also exposed to the enemy's fire.

DOOLIE-BEARERS BOLTED

as it was found impossible to get away the killed and wounded, and it became necessary to occupy the villages till reinforcements arrived. No. 3 Mountain Battery, R. A., which had been left to cover a dangerous point on the ridge flank of the retirement, about a mile from camp, had taken up position for that purpose, and never came into action as the rear-guard were engaged on immediately leaving the hills and did not come back to the battery. The casualties were killed : one Sergeant, one Lance Corporal, and one Private, of the Oxfords. Wounded : Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Plowden, commanding the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Severely wounded : Captain C. Parr, Lieutant R. C. R. Owen, and Sergeant Major Dempsey, of the Oxfords. Mortally wounded : four Sergeants and six Privates, all of the Oxfords.

A telegram, dated Lundi Kotal, 1st January, states :—The Oxfords though hard pressed in their retirement on the 30th managed to bring in all the rifles, ammunition, and accoutrements, as well as the dead and wounded, so that nothing fell into the hands of the enemy. Yesterday, General Hammond conducted the retirement himself, and kepta strong supporting body at hand so that the enemy did not attempt to follow up. To-day most of the troops have again been out

BLOWING UP THE TOWERS

and foraging. The Zakka Khels, seeing that their bhoosa is taken every day, have set fire to their bhoosa-stocks, leaving very little except what is found in the villages. Wood is very plentiful, every village being full of stacks, besides the woodwork of the houses. The villages are now being completely destroyed, the walls and houses as well the towers being blown up, so that they may not afford to cover the men attacking our retirements. The 9th Gurkhas, 34th Pioneers, today, secured the two hills daily occupied by the enemy. The enemy were seen and fired on, at least three being seen to fall. General Hammond himself, covered by a wing of the Inniskilling and Oxfords, went up the nullah to examine the caves nightly occupied by the enemy. Household goods were found in the caves, and while the troops were engaged clearing the caves and destroying the goods, some shots were fired on General Hammond and a group of officers standing with him. Several shots fell near them, one hitting Lieutenant H. D. Hammond, R. A., General Hammond's Orderly Officer. Some shots were also fired at our troops when retiring our casualties being :—Wounded : Lieutenant Hammond ; severely Wounded : one Sergeant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, one Sepoy, of the 34th Pioneers and one follower.

Sir William Lockhart, owing to the disturbed state of the Khyber, has ordered a mountain battery and one battalion of infantry to remain at Ali Musjid. It may be necessary still further to strengthen the garrison. General Hammond has blown up four Zakka Khel towers in the neighbourhood of Lundi Kotal.

The Mullah Idra, who was killed during the expedition to the Bazaar Valley, was a man of some note, and it was owing generally to his efforts that the first raid was made upon the Khyber. He was inspired by the Hadda Mullah and Sayid Akbar, whose orders he obeyed.

The Punjab Government will nominate a Political Officer to go with Sir Bindon Blood.—*Pioneer.*

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 17.

THE PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

SIR HENRY FOWLER has at last communicated to the Press the private telegrams about which there has been and still is so much controversy. He does not, however, seem to have taken this step of his own motion. Lord Elgin appears to have spontaneously asked that Sir Henry Fowler's telegram and the reply should be published. "Lord Elgin," writes Sir Henry, "has communicated to me his desire that my telegram to him of May 30, 1895, and his telegram of May 31 should be published. I am, therefore," he somewhat oddly adds, "enabled to send you copies for publication." Enabled ! Sir H. Fowler's telegram is dated May 30, 1895, just three weeks before the vote which led to the resignation of the Rosebery Government, and reads as follows :—"Private. Chitral. No doubt you have considered probable charge of inconsistency between terms of your Proclamation to tribes and policy advocated in your despatch of May 8. As strong feeling on this subject exists here, I should be glad if you would telegraph privately any observations or explanations which occur to you." Lord Elgin replied next day stating that he anticipated the charge, but thought that it was met by consideration of the circumstances which he enumerates. One of the reasons mentioned by the Viceroy is that in their Proclamation the Government of India promised a peaceful retirement, inviting the co-operation of the tribes. The opposition of the tribes altered the conditions. The principle of opening a road through territories not annexed is, Lord Elgin points out, not uncommon on the frontier, "*e.g.*, routes like Gomal, and, perhaps strongest case, Peshawar to Kohat, through Afridi country. It was also accepted by China in case of Nam Khan road." The comments which these telegrams have evoked follow as might be supposed party lines. It is argued on the Ministerial side that the terms of Sir H. Fowler's communication to Lord Elgin do not in the least bear out the contention that the obligation of good faith was relied upon as a main reason for setting aside the advice of the Government of India. The *Times*, to the disgust of its Liberal contemporaries interprets the "strong feeling" referred to in Sir H. Fowler's telegram to mean the Parliamentary pressure of "a section of discontended Radicals upon a Ministry dependent on a narrow majority and in daily anticipation of a crisis." Another Ministerial paper puts the case thus :—"Now it needs very few words to show what this question and answer prove—namely, that the late Cabinet simply asked Lord Elgin on May 31 for arguments with which to silence a troublesome body of followers ; that by June 6 they found the fadmongers would not be silenced ; and that knowing themselves in danger of being upset at any moment in the House of Commons, and being aware how necessary every kind of vote was to them, they thought it better to please the exacting clique at their elbow than to go by the advice of their own responsible Viceroy on the spot." The *Standard* goes one better and declares that the present Government when deciding to retain Chitral were in ignorance of the fact that in so doing they reversed their predecessors' decision ! Of course, the *Standard* has made a rather bad mistake. Even Mr. Balfour in his Norwich speech did not plead this excuse. He confined himself to complaining that no official documents existed to show that the late Government attached so much importance as the Liberal leaders now profess to the question of honour. By the way. Mr. Balfour although a whole week has elapsed since the publication of the telegrams has remained silent. The *Wesminster Gazette* which like the *Daily News* argues that Sir H. Fowler's telegram was free from ambiguity professes surprise that Mr. Balfour has not withdrawn the "charge" he made against the late Secretary of State for India. Whatever Mr. Balfour's duty towards Sir H. Fowler may be it is increasingly clear that the latter has blundered in the matter. His first blunder was in not leaving behind him at the India Office something to show what the views of his Government were about the Proclamation ; his second blunder was in making public use of his private telegram to the Viceroy. Sticklers for official etiquette are simply astonished. Some Ministers perhaps pay too much attention to etiquette. If what I hear be true Sir H. Fowler's fault is all the other way.

SPEECHES ON FRONTIER POLICY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at a political meeting in Bristol on the 10th, and in the course of his remarks dealt at some length with the frontier question. He objects to the Government being accused of a forward policy. To his mind "no greater misnomer was ever used.' He thinks that the retention of Chitral and the construction of the military road have had very little to do with the recent uprising. He attributes the disturbance, to an "outbreak of fanaticism. Our frontier policy has for many years under Governments of different political opinions been a continuous policy. Mr. Gladstone's Government made a most important engagement with the Amir of Afghanistan incurring, under certain contingencies, the gravest responsibility for the future of that country. Sir M. Hicks-Beach continued :—"That engagement was followed by measures for settling the frontier between Afghanistan and those wild frontier tribes with whom we have recently been at war, and also between the Russian dominion and the wild and almost impassable country which lies to the north of India under our own influence. The result of all these operations was thus carried out—mind you, by the force of circumstanees ; I am not blaming anybody whatever—by a Liberal Government, just as much as by a Conservative Government, to fix the boundary line between the two Great Powers in Central Asia —Russia on the one side,Great Britain on the other. Each of those Powers became responsible for the tribes or the minor Powers on each side of that line. We became responsible for Afghanistan and the tribes on our side of the line. Russia became responsible for the tribes on her side of the line. Each of these two great countries had that responsibility towards the other. That being so, I think you will see that it is necessary that we should fulfil that responsibility." He added that there is "no question of annexing the territory of these tribes," but it is necessary to exercise a controlling influence "over the foreign relations of the nations and tribes within our borders and preserve a general peace." What would happen he argued if we retired and put our posts on the edge of the Indian plains. "Why, wild and savage nations certainly would make inroads upon us and our diminion, and probably also some of them would make inroads upon our Russian neighbours to the north. Could the Russians be expected to stand that kind of thing ? Of course they would be bound to say, and to say very naturally and properly, "If you will not keep these people in order we must." They would come over the border, they would conquer and control these people, they would seize and they would be obliged in their own self-defence to seize vast possessions vital to the security of India ; and therefore by our own negligence, by Mr. Morley's singular preference for a quiet life we should have done what it has been the object of all statesmen not to do for a generation past—we should have brought Russia into dangerous proximity to our great Indian empire." With reference to the expenditure incurred by recent military operations Sir M. Hicks-Beach made a sort of promise that England will contribute as almost everybody here wishes her to do so. He says that if in the judgment of her Majesty's Ministers the financial condition of India requires it they will not hesitate to ask the British Parliament to come to the aid of India. "But, of course, in their interest no less than in our own, we are bound to institute a complete and thorough examination into the financial prospects of the coming year—which, I am thankful to say, as compared with the last are very good before we impose any such burden upon the taxpayers of this country." The Chancellor of the Exchequer is not the only Cabinet Minister who has spoken about frontier policy. The Home Secretary referred to the subject in addressing a Conservative gathering at a club in Bond Street. With regard to the retention of Chitral he said that there was "no decision taken since he had been in the Cabinet which more clearly commended itself to his mind." Although there is such a wide diversity of opinion on political grounds the whole nation is stirred by the accounts received of the bravery of our troops under adverse circumstances. The Liberal leaders vie with their opponents in doing justice to the soldiers of Sir William Lockhart's force. The facts relating to the action in which General Westmacott's rear-guard was engaged the other day have excited much admiration for the courage thus displayed. As Mr. Asquith speaking at Stockton on Wednesday observed, such deeds as these stir the pride of every Englishman. Mr. Asquith on the same occasion said he did not suppose that in modern warfare there had been a campaign conducted under such difficulties, and certainly there had been none in which every branch of our forces, from the highest to the lowest, had acted with more splendid heroism and more conspicuous courage.

THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

Although it cannot be said that peace is certain there has been a change for the better since last week, and there is some hope that before the Conference at Westminster Palace Hotel separates a *modus vivendi* will be arrived at. A speech made a week ago by Colonel Dyer, the employers' leader, has attracted considerable attention. Addressing the Manchester District Engineering Trades Association Colonel Dyer went very fully into the differences between the employers and their workmen, and while he adhered to the attitude he has assumed throughout the campaign he denied that he or other masters wished to "smash" the trade unions. A foolish delegate has, it seems, described the functions of trade unions as to keep the employers lively and to make them bow down to the trade unions. Such talk is much to be deprecated, and it is clearly not the dogs only who ought to be muzzled. Colonel Dyer naturally does not accept the views of the delegate above referred to, but he says that nobody is more in favour of trade unions than he is. What the employers now want to do and are determined to do is not to do away with Trade Unions but to do away with their power of doing evil—" their power of destroying the trade of the country, and interfering in a way between master and man which raised bad blood and ill-feeling." Colonel Dyer attributes the present situation to Socialism, and he holds that if this new element in trade unionism is not boldly faced the result will be ruin to the country. Mr. Perrie, partner in the great shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff, still holds aloof from the employers movement and at a dinner given to him as Lord Mayor of Belfast he the other night explained his attitude. His experience shows him the impossibility of having recourse to measures that might have been well enough 50 years ago but were utterly impracticable at the end of the 19th century. They must get free from old prejudices and class hatreds. Why should employers on the one hand or workmen on the other regard each other with suspicion and enmity ? Were not capital and labour mutually dependent upon each other ? His opinion is that we needed the most highly skilled workmen in our industrial establishments, and that therefore every encouragement should be given to those organizations that have done, and still did, so much to raise the standard of competency amongst workmen. Of Mr. Perrie's competence to speak on a subject of this sort there can be no question ; but it is not surprising that a manifesto emanating from a number of leading dons at Oxford and a long letter addressed to the *Times* by the Bishop of Hereford should have had a mixed reception. The Academicians utter a protest against the deliberate attempt as they call it of the employers to overthrow the principle of collective bargaining. The worthy prelate insists upon the duty of Parliament to put an end to such disputes and to compel the disputants to refer their differences to an impartial tribunal consisting of three judges. He does not say what he would do if the masters in such cases decided to close their works or transfer them to a continental country where labour is cheaper. As to the three judges that is a suggestion worthy of what the *Times* styles ecclesiastical and academic meddlers. Judges are not always successful in trade union cases. Within the past few days, the House of Lords has given its judgment in the celebrated case of Allen vs. Flood and another. Allen is a trade union official. On behalf of the Bookmakers Union he objected to the respondents, who are shipwrights being employed on iron work in an iron ship. They consequently had to go. An action brought by them to obtain damages from Allen for procuring their wrongful dismissal was decided in their favour by the Court of first instance. The Court of Appeal upheld this dicision. The matter then went to the House of Lords. Their lordships invited practically the whole bench of judges to sit with and advice them. A majority of the judges took the same view as the lower Courts. A majority of the Lords (six to one) have decided in favour of Allen. I do not of course presume to call in question this dicision ; but the fact that so much difference of opinion should exist among the judiciary upon the law in reference to this particular case does not support the contention of Hereford prelate that all trade disputes should be referred to a tribunal of three judges.

THE CABINET.

I referred last week to the rumours current as to alleged impending changes in the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain or rather his friends deny that he has any present intention of moving from Downing Street to Pall Mall, though there has been no contradiction of the report that he will have charge of the measure or measures that may be introduced in the House of Commons next session to improve the strength and efficiency of her Majesty's land forces. Another story that is circulating in Whitehall is that the Marquis of Lansdowne may shortly exchange his present position for another Ministerial post. The new office assigned to Lord Lansdowne is not that of Secretary of State for India, as a Birmingham paper recently suggested, but one of even greater importance. It is again stated that Lord Salisbury though not disinclined to retain the Premiership is really anxious to be relieved of the responsibility—a responsibility daily becoming more arduous—of controlling our foreign relations, and the reason given is the continued ill-health of Lady Salisbury. The Duke of Devonshire has often been spoken of as a probable successor of Lord Salisbury at the Foreign office but he has neither fitness nor inclination for the work. In many respects Lord Lansdowne would make an admirable Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. One of his qualifications is his familiarity with the French language, which he speaks quite as well as did the late Earl Granville. Foreign languages are not the strong points of English statesmen, and although his French I daresay passes muster now it was almost an unknown quantity when Lord Salisbury first went to the Foreign Office. Some people say that Mr. St. John Brodrick will be made Secretary of State for War if Lord Lansdowne becomes Foreign Minister ; but I can hardly think that he is destined for such ministerial rank just yet if only for the reason that it would add another member to an already unwieldy Cabinet. As Lord Lansdowne's representative in the House of Commons Mr. Brodrick has made his mark and he has on one or two occasions been complimented by Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Brodrick has an unimpressive exterior ; but he is clever and he will probably be in the Cabinet before Mr. George Curzon. By the way *Punch* this week is not kind to the omniscient Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He is represented as a side show at Olympia under this label :—"George Nathaniel the most superior purzon on earth ! ! Recently visited the regions of the Premier Plateau ! ! " He holds a scroll the writing on which is as follows :—"I am in all probability the most travelled, the most gifted, and take me all round the most remarkable figure of the age." As a "hint to visitors" *Punch* says that a deep obeisance should be made on approaching "George Nathaniel" by all below the rank of Emperor "otherwise he retires hurt, threatening general chaos in Europe." Even political opponents of Mr. Curzon cannot help feeling a sneaking regard for him, but as Mr. John Morley observed the other day the Under Secretary is really a long time maturing and if he does not wish to injure his future irreparably he should at once put off those airs which men tolerate in undergraduates but find intolerable in a man of Mr. Curzon's years. He is no longer a boy.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. WILLIAM TERRISS.

The Adelphi Theatre, the home of melodrama, was the scene last night of a drama in real life. As Mr. William Terriss one of the most popular and kind-hearted men on the London stage, was about to enter the theatre to take part in the performance of "Secrete Service" he was stabbed and within a short time died of the wounds inflicted upon him. His assailant whose name was first reported to be Richard Archer, but is now said to be Richard Archer Prince is apparently about thirty years old. He was formerly employed at the Adelphi as a super, but latterly he had fallen into pecuniary difficulties. When being taken to the police station a friend of Mr. Terriss asked the prisoner what could have induced him to do such a cruel deed. He replied "Mr. Terriss would not employ me, and I was determined to be revenged." At the police station however he said :—"He (Mr. Terriss) has had due warning, and if he is dead, he knew what he had to expect from me. He prevented me getting assistance from the Actors' Benevolent Fund to-day, and I have stopped him." It appears however, that Mr. Terriss had been kind to the man and so far as can be ascertained there is no truth in his assertion as to the Actors Benevolent Fund. At the Adelphi the prisoner was known as "mad Archer" and it is only reasonable to suppose that he is *non compos mentis*. Mr. Terriss had a rather varied career before he joined the theatrical profession and there are some people in the Indian tea districts who will remember him as a planter. He was not a great actor but he possessed not only a fine voice but a splendid stage appearance. These are advantages appreciated by an Adelphi audience. He was in fact a greater success at the Adelphi than he was at the Lyceum when he was associated with Sir Henry Irving.

THE INDIAN BENCH.

There is a rumour circulating here—I merely mention it for what it may be worth—that Sir John Edge is about to retire from the post of Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces, and that he is to be succeeded by Mr. Justice Strachey. I have made some efforts to verify these statements, but I cannot obtain any confirmation. You in Bombay will know better than people here what, if any foundation there may be for the report. Amongst Mr. Starling's old friends of the legal profession in England there is a general wish that when the next vaccancy in Bombay occurs, however it may be brought, his strong claims will be carefully considered.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The mortality amongst distinguished people at home and abroad during the present week has been exceptionally heavy. M. Alphonse Daudet, of whose death you will have heard by telegram, was quite sudden. Whilst dining with the members of his family on Wednesday evening, and apparently in the best of spirits, he was seized with an attack of syncope. Medical aid was procured, but he never rallied and died soon afterwards. He was in his fifty-eighth year. Daudet père was a sort of micawber and the early struggles of the young writer were such as might have crushed the ambition of one less forceful. When he arrived in Paris at the age of 17 to seek his fortune he had only two francs in his possession and no boots to his feet. Though written under the stress of extreme indigence his earlier work, consisting mainly of brief tales published in the *Figaro* was as polished as some of the creations of his mature and more prosperous life. It is stated that in 1872 his earnings as a novelist and dramatist only amounted to about £200, but by this time he had been provided with a sinecure appointment in the public service and therefore was not dependent in the fruits of his brain for the means of livelihood. "Tartarin de Tarascon" which every body has read with so much delight appeared about this time. He had all the superstition of Southerners. The number 13 had a horror for him ; he would not have travelled on a Friday for all the treasure of the Bank of France; and he would not walk under a ladder if he could possibly avoid doing so. His was a case of a successful early marriage. Up to this time he was even more self-indulgent and wild than the average Parisian literateur with money in his pocket. His wife a sensible woman weaned him from his evil habits. She did not however break him of his meridional impulsiveness and the full list of his duels would be almost as long as the enumeration of the titles of his works. He fought until his increasing infirmities compelled him to sheathe his well used sword. His last encounter was in 1884, his antagonist on that occasion being Delpit, the novelist.

The Colonial Service has lost one of its most promising members in Sir William Maxwell Governor of the Gold Coast who has died at sea the victim of the deadly West African climate. The deceased who was only 51 years of age was the son of the late Sir Peter Benson Maxwell who made his mark as Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements. Sir William began his career at the bar in Singapore, where through his father's influence he secured a police magistracy. This he exchanged later for an acting Judgeship of the supreme court of Penang. Subsequently he became Government agent for Province Wellesley and rose by successive stages to be Governor of the Gold Coast. He was made a K. C. M. G. for his work in connection with the Ashante Expedition of 1895.

General Lord Clarina, who as an officer of the 95th Regiment served in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny campaign, died in London yesterday at the age of 67. One of his brothers, the Hon. W. F. B. Massey Mainwaring, defeated Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji in Central Finsbury at the last general election. The deceased himself was a staunch Conservative, but as an Irish landlord he never had any trouble with his tenantry and he was popular amongst all classes. The peerage is an Irish one and was created at the commencement of the century. The illness of General Sir Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, K.C.B., Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen, terminated fatally on Wednesday. The deceased entered the service just sixty years ago last Tuesday and as a young man served at Prescott during the Canadian rebellion. Later when serving in India he took part in the pursuit of Tantia Topee. He joined the Queen's Household 28 years ago and in addition to being a Groom in-Waiting was an Extra Equerry.

Mr. John Loughborough Pearson who has been described as the founder of the modern school of Gothic architecture died on Saturday after a brief illness in his eighty-first year. He designed a great many churches and one of his best known works is Truro Cathedral, which led to his being made a Royal Academician. As "surveyor of the fabric" of Westminster Abbey his body was yesterday interred in the national Walhalla in the restoration of which he had a great deal to do. His practice was enormous but like other people he could find time for anything he wished to do, and he attended to every detail himself even down to designing the furniture and ornaments to be used in his buildings. The artistic world has also to mourn the loss of a well known water colour painter Thomas Bush Hardy whose work is familiar to Academy visitors but who owing to constitutional indolence and disinclination for hard study never occupied that high position to which his talents entitled him.

The remaining deaths announced include Professor Arthur Palmer Public Orator in the University of Dublin and a classical scholar of the highest rank ; Professor John Fyfe who for so many years occupied the chair of Moral Philosophy in Aberdeen University ; Professor Henry Drisler long associated with Columbia University in New York ; Sir Robert Stickney Blaine who sat for a short time as member for Bath ; the Rev. William Roberts, a leading Nonconformist Minister in the Metropolis ; the Rev. William Clarkson, well known as a missionary ; Mrs. M'Kinley, mother of the American President ; Janet Carlyle Hanning, youngest sister of the sage of Chelsea and the last of the Carlyle family ; Lady Shaw the popular wife of the late head of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade ; and Mr. Joseph Richard Cobb the public-spirited Welshman who without any assistance from the public rescued from the hands of a German shipbreaker Nelson's famous old flagship the Foudroyant which was finally destroyed in the recent gale.

FIRE AT MEADOW STREET.

LAST evening, a fire broke out in a two-storeyed building at Meadow Street, and resulted in serious damage to the property, the extent of which is yet unknown. The building is situated at the corner of Oak Lane, which runs right through from Meadow Street to Rampart Row, where it opens near the Agra Bank. The groundfloor is occupied by Mr. D. B. Dinshaw, of the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, while the second floor contains the offices of Mr. Muganlal Shroff, solicitor, the third floor being used as a manufactory by Mr. D. Macropolo, the well-known tobacconist of Hornby Road. The manufactory of Mr. Macropolo was closed as usual at 6 o'clock, and a few minutes after a policeman doing duty at the corner of the street noticed volumes of smoke shooting out of a window on the second floor, on the west side of the premises. An alarm was at once raised, and telephonic intelligence was immediately despatched to the different fire-brigade stations. The Fort engine, under Mr. Wilson, promptly appeared on the spot, and took up its position on the north side of the burning building. The engine was set to work, and a line of hoses was run up to the roof of the building, but the pressure of water being insufficient, the efforts of the brigade were not quite effective at first. In the meanwhile the Colaba engine turned up, and having taken its position on the south side of the building, began to play upon the flames, which had by this time taken a firm hold of the roof. The police, who were not slow in coming to the spot, directed their attention to the saving of the goods in the manufactory, and a number of packages of cigars, cigarettes, etc., were thrown out of a window into the street below. The men belonging to the solicitor's firm, on receiving intimation of the conflagration, arrived at the scene and succeeded in removing their important documents to a safe distance. The goods of the Bombay Fine Art Gallery could not be removed for some time for fear of their being damaged by water. The fire was got under control within half-an-hour, but it was not totally extinguished for about two hours. Mr. Nicholls, the head of the fire-brigade, and his staff, as well as Superintendent Brewin worked manfully to extinguish the fire. A number of Tommy Atkins and Jack Tars rendered valuable assistance to the brigade in putting out the conflagration. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 15,000. The building belongs to Mr. K. R. Kama, and is said to have been insured with the Royal Atlas Insurance Company. Inspector Wilkins and a number of European police officers regulated the traffic.

LAST YEAR'S FAMINE.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A RESOLUTION by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture is published regarding the recent famine. It states that the famine has been more severe than any other of the century, and probably than any other which Indian history records. The tracts in which the distress was accute or severe covered 270,000 square miles, with a population of fifty millions, while distress of less intensity but still amounting to famine prevailed over a further area of 33,000 square miles, with a population of thirteen millions. There was probably no part of India in which the poorer classes did not suffer severely from abnormally high prices. After describing how the Government was in a better position than at any previous period to cope with the famine by reason of the extension of irrigation works, railways and general means of communication, and after noticing how for the first time there was an organisation elaborated in readiness for the struggle, the Resolution proceeds: "In the relief of distress and the prevention of death from starvation the Government of this country have incurred a direct expenditure of between seven and eight crores of rupees. They have distributed about two crores more in the shape of loans for the construction of wells, for the purchase of seed and bullocks, and for other agricultural purposes, and they have suspended over two-crores of land revenue of which a substantial portion will not be recovered. This public expenditure has been supplemented by private charity of the most splendid nature, Rs. 29,16,000 have been contributed to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund by India itself, Rs 1,22,51,000 by Great Britain, Rs 11,23,000 by other British Colonies, of which more than half came from Canada, and Rs 2,46,000 by foreign countries: making, in addition to valuable gifts in kind, an aggregate of Rs. 1,65,37,000. It is noted also that private liberality, in the shape of money sent to missionary agencies, the expenditure of large sums by European and native landholders, and the charity exercised by smaller people, helped to save the lives of the people. In all relief for one day had been given at the expense of the Government to 834 million units. In operations of such magnitude mistakes were inevitable, but the Government believe they were seldom serious either in their nature or in their extent, and that in all cases they were promptly detected and remedied. No means of relief, however perfect and extensive, could privent privation and distress, but the Governor-General in Council believes the task of preserving human life, which for nearly a twelvemonth taxed the energies and resources of the administration of almost every province, has been performed with conspicuous success. The resolutions concludes as follows: "No mere expenditure of money, however lavish, could have secured that success unless accompanied by untiring devotion to duty on the part of those charged with its administration. The functions of the Supreme Government have necessarily been confined to providing the necessary funds when provincial resources were exausted, and to exercising a general supervision over the broad principles upon which relief was administered. Upon the heads of the Provincial Governments and their advisers devolved the heavy responsibility of watching the pulse of local distress, of instantly adopting measures varied to suit the verying conditions, and of holding an even balance between the claims of the unfortunate and the duty of public economy. The Governor-General-in-Council desires to recognise most cordially the manner in which that responsibility has been discharged, and the high sense of duty which has animated those upon whom it fell. Upon the divisional and district officers, working in concert with the local officers of the Public Works, Medical, Police, Forest, and other departments, has lain the task of carrying into effect a scheme of relief, the success of which was mainly dependent upon their watchful and active care. It is these officers and their assistants, European and native, civil, military and non-official who have most literally borne the burden and heat of the day, and some indeed have sacrificed their own lives in the successful effort to save the lives of others. There are many also who hold no official position who have laboured with assiduity and self-devotion to save life and to relieve suffering. All have done their duty nobly under the most trying circumstances, and His Excellency in Council desires publicly to express his admiration of the manner in which their fight to save life has been conducted. It will be found that the customory means of rewarding merit have not been overlooked : but the number of those who can be thus individually distinguished is necessarily small. The knowledge that they have done their duty, and have earned the gratitude of the poor and helpless, will remain with all who have done good service in the struggle, and His Excellency in Council is anxious to add this recognition of their work, which he is sure public opinion will emphatically and universally endorse. Finally the Governor-General in Council desires to express his admiration of the manner in which the people of the country have endured the calamity. When prices rose at the first approach of scarcity there were a few unimportant cases of local disturbance and the amount of petty crime has no doubt been generally increased by the prevalence of famine; but as a whole the inhabitants of the tracts affected have endured the suffering, which no efforts either of public or of private charity could do more than mitigate, with a patience and fortitude that are beyond all praise. The marvellous power of recuperation which the population of India possesses has often been the subject of remark, and His Excellency in Council earnestly hopes that within the next few years favourable seasons will have restored the people to prosperity, and have obliterated at any rate all material traces of what they suffered during the famine of 1897.

THE copies for issue at the Government Central Press to amateur astronomers of Professor Naigamvala's instructions for observing the total eclipse of the sun on the 22nd instant, with plates and chart, are now finished, and that future applications for copies will not be complied with.

A VISNAGAR correspondent says :—Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwad shot a panther in a first shot at Odni, near Vadnagar, on the 28th December last.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bombay, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, under the command of Captain G. Weston, with a cargo of coal, encountered strong cyclonic weather in the Bay of Bengal for two days, on the 26th and 27th ultimo, during which two boats were swept away and one gang-way accommodation ladder was lost.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Allan Arthur, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

The Home authorities have not yet applied to the Government of India for a new corps to be raised for service in Uganda. If the request be made Punjabi Mahomedans will be sent, not Sikhs and Gurkhas, as stated in the Calcutta papers.

The following appointments are made to the Tirah Field Force: Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, Commanding the Line of Communication, to command the 2nd Division, vice General Yeatman-Biggs invalided; Major Campbell, Central India Horse, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Kurran Moveable Column, vice Major McSwiney, vacated. Captain Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Extra Orderly Officer to Sir William Lockhart to be Provost Marshal, 1st Division, vice Captain Graham, resigned.

There are now eleven hundred and eleven rifles due from the Afridis, the number having risen from the original eight hundred by the inclusion of 250 taken away by men of the Khyber rifles, 50 by Afridi deserters from Infantry regiments, and 40 captured by the enemy during the recent fighting. Only eighty-nine have so far been brought in. Of the cash fine of Rs. 70,000, exclusive of any demands for buildings destroyed, only a twentieth part has been paid in.

By an evil chance one of the victims in the campaign with the Afridis is Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, who came out from home a few weeks ago and had gone up the Khyber to have a glimpse at the military operations and to visit Landi Kotal and the other posts in the Pass. As stated in our second edition of yesterday, Sir Henry was riding between Ali Masjid and Jamrud along with a convoy and, as it now appears, with a special escort; but when about a mile from Ali Masjid he seems to have cantered off alone down the river bed. He was a man to whom fear was unknown, and doubtless thought little of the risk he ran; but to separate himself from his party was none the less extremely hazardous. As the event unhappily proved, it was fatal as well as imprudent. As Sir Henry did not reappear before the convoy with which he was riding reached Jamrud, search parties were sent out. His horse was first found shot dead, and it was hoped that he himself might be safe though in the hands of the Afridis; but a little later his body was found, happily unmutilated. The Afridis probably did not know the rank of the officer they were attacking; and the party which killed him was probably a small band lying hidden to cut off stragglers.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Harrar, on Nov. 19, says:—"Preparations are being made by the Abyssinians for a very big expedition. It is believed that the objective is some point on the White Nile—perhaps Gondokoro or some point between Gondokoro and Fashoda—and that the intention is to forestall the English in that region. Report says that the idea was suggested by the Marquis de Bonchamps, the second in command of the so-called scientific expedition of M. Bonvalot, who has already gone in that direction. It is expected that M. Lagarde, the French envoy, will remain for some time with the Emperor Menelik at Antotto."

The French Minister of the Colonies is stated to have received news of the safety of the Marchand Expedition in the Upper Nile region subsequent to the date of the rumoured massacre, reports of which have been current in Brussels during the past week.

The Commission of the Egyptian Public Debt have granted £E700,000 to the Ministry of Public Works for drainage works and the construction of new weirs on the Nile below the existing barrage.

Professor R. K. Douglas writes to the "Times" to warn officers and men on the North-West frontier of India against the belief that Korans are of monetary value in Europe. "Of course," he adds, "a very old copy—say of the 8th or 10th century of our era—or one in which the caligraphy is of especial beauty, is always valuable, but such are not likely to be found in the mountain mosques on the Indian frontier."

Speaking at Derby on December 15, at the annual prize distribution of the 1st Derbyshire Volunteers, Colonel Hooke, late commanding the 45th Derbyshire Regiment, repeated the contents of a letter received yesterday from an officer of high rank who witnessed the storming of Dargai heights. The writer said that a company of the Derbyshire Regiment, under Captain Marshall, were at the place of attack at the same moment as the leading files of the Gordon Highlanders. It was unfair to bestow all the praise upon the Scottish regiment, and the state-made in the newspapers at the time that the Derbyshire men received a check was untrue.

A memorandum on the Naval Estimates has been issued by the Navy League calling attention to the menacing naval activities of the French, Russian, German, and American Admiralties, and the necessity for strengthening the British Navy. The memorandum says the British Fleet has lost the standard of strength in battleships established by Nelson, and confirmed by the Committee of Admirals in 1889. In 1899 we shall be relatively to France and Russia in a worse position than we were in 1889, when the Naval Defence Act was passed; while the actual number of battleships now available is eighteen below the standard of strength considered necessary in 1889, since which date no revised standard has bean put forward. Our rulers have silently discarded the naval strategy which satisfied Nelson, and the nation is ignorance of the fact that this tremendous change involves the abandonment of the system of blockade. To keep the French alone in port we require at least sixty battleships. We have fifty-two built and building. To-day ten of our fifty-two battleships are still armed with obselete muzzle-loading guns. Our deficiency in cruisers is also very marked. The present lack of battleships really means abandonment of Naval supremacy, and no official explanations can prove the contrary. We can only command the sea in war by beating the enemy without delay, or shutting him up in his ports and destroying him if he come out. Any other strategy involves the loss of Colonies, commerce, and food supplies. British defence is necessarily offensive.

The Cunard liner Etruria arrived at Liverpool, on Dec. 12, after a stormy voyage from New York. While off the Fastnet on Friday she rescued the crew—twenty-three in number—of the steamship Millfield, which foundered a few minutes after the last man had been taken off. In recognition of the gallantry displayed by the officers and men of the Etruria who took part in the rescue, the passengers on board the mail boat presented to them £75 and an address of congratulation.

The trial was concluded at Liverpool Assizes on Dec. 11 of William Western Tapscott, a Liverpool shipowner and manager, who was charged, with misappropriating moneys of four steamship companies of which he was a director and also manager. The indictment against the prisoner contained seventeen counts, and it was alleged that the total amount misappropriated was about £36,000 made up of various sums belonging to the Asov, the Astral, the Aral, and the Astrakhan Steamship Companies—Mr. Shee, Q.C., for the defence, argued that the prisoner had not acted with fraudulent intent.—The jury found the prisoner guilty of fraud, and Mr. Justice Ridley sentenced him to penal servitude for three years.

The Royal Caledonian Asylum, which was founded in 1815 for the special purpose of maintaining and educating the children of Scottish soldiers, sailors, and marines who have died or been disabled in the service of their country, has, at a Court of Guardians, on the motion of Lieutenant-General G. H. Moncrieff, seconded by Dr. D. M. Forbes, unanimously resolved to admit into the institution, without payment or election, any children of Scottish soldiers who have lost their lives or been disabled during the present campaign in India.

William Burgess, a private in the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, when under the influence of drink, broke into a Roman Catholic church at Blackburn early on Friday morning (Dec 10) and began to peal the bells. This brought the police on the scene, and they found Burgess sitting at the harmonium playing the instrument. The candles on the altar were lit, the image of St. Francis was broken, and the priest's vestments were lying on the floor. Altogether damage to the extent of £5 was done. Burgess was brought before the magistrates and notwithstanding his solicitor's plea that his leave was up in a few days and that he was under orders to go to the Indian frontier for active service the justices imposed a fine of 40s plus the £5 damage or in default two months imprisonment.

A Reuter's telegram from Sydney states:—Mr. Nakagawa, the Japanese Consul here, has addressed a formal protest to the Premier against the unfriendly character of legislation proposed by the Government regarding the restriction of alien immigration.

The King of Annam is statad to have conferred on French citizens and persons under French protection the right of holding property within his country.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, the highest distinction of the kind in the Dual Monarchy, on the Foreign Minister, Count Goluchowski.

The Haytian Government is reported to be involved in a dispute with Italy in regard to a claim similar to that which it recently settled with Germany. The Haytian Cabinet has been reconstructed.

The new Italian Cabinet consists of the Marquis di Rudin (Premier), the Marquis di Visconti-Venosta, General San Marzano, and Signori Zanardelli, Brin, Branca, Luzzatti, Gallo, Pavoncelli, Ortu, and Sineo.

Sir Claude MacDonald had a special audience of the Emperor of China, on December 15, and presented the Queen's letter in reply to His Majesty's congratulations on her Diamond Jubilee, conveyed by Chang Yin-Huan.

The Dutch Government had asked the States-General, by the Minister for the Navy, for the means to add to the fleet a fourth vessel of war of a large type. The Second Chamber, on December 15, by forty-six votes against forty-one, refused to consent to the proposed expenditure.

The Mexican Budget for 1898-99 estimates the expenditure at 52,089,485dol., and the revenue at 52,109,500 dols. The yield from Customs duties is set down at 23,847,000dol., and from internal taxes at 23,092,500dol. Taking the rates of exchange at 23d. the service of the external debt requires an expenditure of 14,792,240dol. being 1,162,177dol. more than in the proceeding year. The crop reports show an abundant maize harvest, which equalizes the loss caused by the fall in the price of silver. The final accounts for 1896-97 close with an available surplus of 7,784,975dol.

The *Standard's* Moscow correspondent telegraphed on Dec. 13:—The *Turkistan Gazette* reports the arrival in Tashkent of the French lady explorer, Madame Massieu, who has just completed a fourteen months' journey in Siam, Annam, and China. Starting from Saigon, the lady visited the basins of the Irrawaddy and Saluen, the Shan States, and, after stopping at Luang Prabang, descended the Mekong River, and, reaching the Annamese port of Hue, left for China. After traversing China from Yunnen to Shanghai, Madame Massieu left for Siberia, and is now on her way home to Paris, which she hopes to reach before the New year. There is also in Tashkent Mr. N. E. Hansen, Professor of the Dakota United States Agricultural Institute, who is investigating the flora of Turkestan. The interesting investigations into the curious operation of the magnetic needle in various parts of the province of Kursk, which were begun some years ago by the French savant M. Moureau, have been carried on by a Russian professor. Some 367 points over an area of above 500 square miles were taken, and it was found that the maximum dip of the needle reached eighty-five degrees. In many places the Professor had discovered metalic ore, pyrites, magnetic ironstone, &c., which may probably account for the phenomena observed.

An inquest was held at Portsmouth on December 16, into the circumstances of the death of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Wilson, forty-nine, late of the Indian Medical Staff. He had for several years been an invalid, suffering from a week heart and malarial symptoms contracted while abroad. He was an inveterate smoker, and on Monday afternoon he retired to his smoking-room. Between five and six o'clock the room was found to be on fire. The Fire Brigade had to be summoned, and gallant but fruitless attempts were made to reach the officer by a servant. When the fire was extinguished he was found lying on the couch dead. It is supposed that he either fell asleep or became faint while smoking and dropped his pipe on some cushions. Medical evidence was to the effect that death was due to suffocation. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Till very lately Prince Bismarck stubbornly refused to use an invalid chair; but he had to submit at last, in order to prevent all protracted exertion of his swollen leg, and thus get rid of the affection of the veins from which he has long suffered. Otherwise, says a *Standard* message, he would have had to lie on a sofa for weeks. As, however, his condition allows him to share in all meals, to read as usual, and to talk as much as he likes, he chose the chair as a minor evil. Owing to his very considerable weight, the chair, though elegant, is very solidly built. All the walking he does at present is from his bedroom to his bathroom, a distance of about twenty steps, which he traverses leaning on his valet. His appetite is as good as ever.

A "snap-shot" taken by an amateur Kodaker of a family group during the visit of the Tsar and Tsaritsa to Darmstadt has furnished a professional photographer with a popular picture that is likely to be a little displeasing to the French. In the group the Kaiser had his right arm thrown affectionately over the Tsar's left shoulder. The professional photographer skilfully detached the two figures from their surroundings, and made it look as though the two autocrats had independently assumed so friendly a pose. These manipulated prints are selling freely in all the shops of the German capital, and a few days ago they made their appearance in the window of a dealer in St. Petersburg. The fact was at once notified to an exalted personage, and before nightfall a visit from the police ensued, the whole of the vendor's stock being summarily confiscated.

The military correspondent of the *Globe* says:—"I find that a very strong and general feeling exists against the tinkering which has lately taken place with the cavalry and that the feeling has considerably increased since the authorities have made up their minds to remove every vestige of the distinctive smartness which has hitherto characterised the uniforms. In appearance and smartness no European cavalry can approach the British; and this has always been a very great source of pride to Englishmen. I mentioned quite recently that the latest fad is to dress all regiments of Lancers alike Hussars alike and so on with Dragoon Guards and Dragoons which of course means that 'esprit de corps' and pride of regiment will disappear for ever from the cavalry. But this apparently not being sufficiently destructive of all personal pride it has been decided to abolish the smart round forage cap and the short stable jacket and introduce in lieu some German abomination. If the authorities are particularly anxious to injure the recruiting for the cavalry they could not possibly have devised a better plan. The work in that branch of the Service is very hard and I have no hesitation in saying that if once the cavalry uniform becomes unpopular a very considerable increase of pay will be required to induce men to enlist in it at all. It would be interesting to know to whom we are indebted for this innovation—Lord Wolseley Sir George Luck or Col. Hallam Parr. We should then know who to thank for this attack on what is left of regimental feeling and 'esprit de corps' in the Army.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17th DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat, Captain W. J. Nantes, with the Overland mails of December 17, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Bryce, Mrs and child	Pilkington, Mr F W
Bull, Mr E J	Ramsden, Mr A
Clark, Mr and infant	Rogers, Mr W M
Clark, Mr Geo	Smith, Mr J
Costelow, Mr and Mrs	Shepherd, Mr W F H
Cross, Mr F	Saunder, Mr
Dillon, Mr W	Stourton, Mr E
Dooley, Mr F W	Stourton, Mr H
Evershed, Mr A J	Stourton, Miss L
Eyston, Miss	Southwell, Hon Fran
Iremonger Mr	Thwaites, Mr C
Maunder, Mr and Mrs	Tighe, Mrs, Miss, infant and child
Napier, Capt, Mrs, child and 2 infants	Thompson, Mr Geo
Oliver, Mr and Mrs	Wilson, Mr H W
Pritchard, Mr A J	Young, Dr and Mrs
Pollock, Col	

From Marseilles.

Abraham, Mr and Mrs	Handcock, Mr, Mrs and child
Alliers, Mr	Hall, Mr
Bewley, Miss Ada	Hughes, Mr C
Backhouse, Mr F W	Kirton, Mr
Bull, Mr A	Lewis, Maj and Mrs
Christie, Mr and son	Machonochie, Mr E
Cooch Behar, Rajah	Nolan, Mr Ray
Campbell, Mr J E	Plowden, Mr C
Curtis, Mr L C	Piers, Maj
Davidson, Maj, Mrs and inft	Reeve, Mr and Mrs D'Arcy
Darmanal, Mr and Mrs	Rosenfelt, Mr and Mrs
Dunn, Mr	Sharp, Mr J
Dalrell, Mr	Smeaton, Mr and Mrs
Dillon, Mrs	Turner, Prof
French, Mr M C	Thacker, Mrs
Fawcett, Mr, Mrs and infant	Willcocks, Mr and Mrs
Godfrey, Mr E	Watson, Mrs
Griffith, Mr	Worsley, Miss
Grant, Miss	Woods, Mr W
Godfrey, Mr C	

From Brindisi.

Backhouse, Mr W A	Hicks, Mr P S
Chambers, Mr	Hewson, Rev, wife and infant
Douglas, Mr	H H Thakore of Morvi
Gargidir, Dr	Lyall, Sir J B and Lady
Gamble, Mr J E	Richardson, Surg-Col

From Ismailia.

Blain, Mr J T W	Sharman, Mr and Mrs

From Aden.—Lindsay, Mr

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary for War, made an important speech at Edinburgh last week foreshadowing various reforms in the organization of the Army. Both the past and present Commanders-in-Chief have made speeches touching on this subject during the week, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir John Adye have also contributed to the discussion. Both the front Benches have been strongly represented on political platforms during the week. Mr. Balfour, speaking at High Wycombe on Friday warned his hearers against imagining that the danger of Home Rule was dead. On the previous day Mr Morley had re-nailed his colours to the mast at Bristol. Sir Michael Hicks Beach has been heard in the same city, Mr. Asquith at Stockton, Sir M. W. Redley at a gathering of the United Club, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at Liverpool and Clydebank. Mr. Curzon defended the Government's foreign policy in some detail at Southport on Friday. Mr. Dillon, speaking in Ireland on Wednesday, warned the English Liberals that if the Derby programme was adopted they would be deserted by the Nationalists. From the same island is reported a speech by Lord Dufferin on our commercial position and prospects a subject also dealt with by Sir Courtenay Boyle at Nottingham on Tuesday, and by Mr. Courtney in his presidential address to the Statistical Society. Mr. Courtney held that Jevon's alarming predictions as to our coal resources had so far been more than confirmed.

Judgment has been given in the House of Lords in the important trade union appeal case, Allen v. Flood, which has been before the Law Courts for a considerable time. The respondents, Flood and Taylor, were members of the Shipwrights' Union, and the appellant is a delegate of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders. Flood and Taylor were shipwrights employed on a ship in Regent's Dock, but they had formerly been doing iron shipbuilding work for another firm, and on this account the ironworkers were annoyed at their presence in their midst. An official of the Boilermakers' Union, the appellant Allen, was sent for, and though he opposed the suggestion that the men of his union should leave their work, he made representations to the employers, who deemed it adviceable to dismiss Flood and Taylor. The lower Court decided in favour of these men and against the boilermakers' delegate, and each plaintiff was awarded £20. The judgment now given overturns this decision, and sustains the appeal awarding costs to the appellant from the beginning of the action.

In giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Licensing Laws, Colonel M'Hardy, chairman of the Prison Commissioners of Scotland, said he held that the simple reduction of the number of public-houses would not of necessity reduce the number of offences. A rise in the status of public-houses would, he thought, reduce the number of offences. He was in favour of public-houses being managed by Corporations. With a salaried man behind the bar, there would be a check to excessive drinking.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., in addressing the National Federation in Dublin on Wednesday, declared that, with such a programme as that adopted at Derby by the National Liberal Federation, there could be no alliance between the Liberal party and the Irish party nor could the support of the Irish party be given to any party in England that accepted the Derby policy.

The conference of men and masters in the engineering trade has been resumed at Westminster, and there appears to be some prospect of peace, though the masters' terms, from the substance of which there is no sign of their retreating, have been almost unanimously rejected by the men. The famous case of Allen v. Flood, involving the legal right of a trade union delegates to persuade masters to dismiss innocent men, has at last been decided by the House of Lords in favour of the Unionist contention.

The accounts of the London County Council's works department have been issued and show a heavy loss.—The triennial County Council elections have been fixed for March 3.—Lord Rosebery, speaking last Tuesday at a personal function, maintained that the Councillors were hard working administrators, little given to abstract disputation.—Among other specially metropolitan matters we may mention the continued inquiry into the recent great fire—the origin of which seems to be suspicious—and a Charity Organization meeting which decided in favour of a central hospitals board for London.

The convict Jabez Spencer Balfour has filed his accounts, which show a surplus of about £30,000.—The Corporation of Foreign Bondholders has voted in favour of reconstitution.

The highest price ever given for a book of Caxton's printing, £2,100, was given last week at the Ashburnham sale, which has now realized nearly £49,000.—The manuscript of Tennyson's "In Memoriam" has come into the possession of Trinity College, Cambridge.

It is stated that the German Government are making preparations for erecting telegraph lines in Shantung. The "Novosti" of St. Petersburg observes that the whole action of the German Government denotes its determination not to abandon Kiao-chau, and thinks that the partition of China has begun. The press and the public of St. Petersburg regard Germany's action with profound dissatisfaction.

A Paris paper having this week repeated statements respecting alleged secret documents in the Dreyfus case, a semi-official note has been issued to the effect that the Government and Parliament may feel themselves compelled to take action for putting an end to the campaign of inventions and imaginary stories which is systematically carried on.

News from Dyea says a thousand famine-stricken refugees are trying to escape from Klondyke under conditions which must cause the death of three parts of them.

A bill has been introduced into Melbourne Assembly extending the franchise to every householder, including the wives of male householders.

A sum of £500,000 is to be expended in providing new works for controlling irrigation on the Nile.

The Sultan is said to be sending a spy to India to report on the seditious movement there.

The obituary list this week includes the names Mr. J. L. Pearson, R. A., the eminent architect, Sir William E. Maxwell, Govnor of the Gold Coast, Gen. Sir H. L. Gardiner, Mr. T. B. Hardy, the water-colour painter. Mr. J. R. Cobb, F. S. A., Mr. William Blakeley actor, Col. J. C. J. Lowry, a prominent Irish Conservative, Archdeacon Cavanagh of Tuam, Commander F. A. Boyce, R. N., Gen. H. P. Raymond, Brigade-Surg. Lieut.-Col. J. Wilson, and Professor Palmer of Dublin.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, in his presidential address to the Royal Statistical Society, on Dec. 14, dealt with the question of coal supply in this country. There was, he held, convincing proof that the prophecies contained in Professor Jevon's book were being justified by experience. As to foreign competition, Mr. Courtney endorsed the recently expressed views of Mr. Ritchie, that this country had more to fear from the United States than from Germany.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediate, ly. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE INDIAN POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH AT WEST BRISTOL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing a meeting of his constituents in West Bristol on Dec. 10, said it was premature to say anything on the proposals the Government would submit next Session. Mr. Morley attacked the Government's foreign policy, but his speech was far superior in consistency to the great majority of his party, who abused the Government for a "forward" policy in one part of the world and for surrendering interests in another part. Mr. Morley's family creed was anything for a quiet life, and he (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) ventured to declare that few periods would be more favourably dealt with by future historians than that for which Lord Salisbury had been responsible.

It had been proved to be an unfair allegation that there was a breach of faith with regard to Chitral. As to the minor point whether the retention of Chitral or the construction of the road led to war, in his belief they had but a very slight effect, for the war was due to the out-break of fanaticism among the wild frontier tribes, and was a war of aggression by them on posts they had undertaken to defend. To call it the result of a forward policy was a misnomer. The frontier policy of the different Governments had been a continuous policy. There was no question of annexation, but it was necessary to exercise controlling influence to preserve peace. He did not charge Russia with a desire to invade our Indian Empire. He did not believe Russia desire to invade India any more than that Great Britian desired to invade Central Asia. But it was necessary first to lay down a boundary, and then to keep peace on each side of it. Mr. Morley put the cost of these operations at ten millions. He (Sir Michael) knew that the latest accounts put the cost at two and a-half millions sterling, and, although that might not be the final estimate, to talk of ten millions was absurd. Could India bear it? That was a matter under the careful consideration of the Government. India had suffered pestilence and famine, and if in the Government's judgment the financial conditions of India required it, they would not hesitate, remembering that Indians were their fellow-subjects and India a part of their Empire, to ask the British Parliament to come to the aid of India; but, of course, in India's interest no less than those of Great Britain, they were bound to institute a complete and thorough examination both into the present financial condition of India and into the prospects of the coming year—which, he was thankful to say, as compared with the last, were good—before they imposed any such burden upon the tax-payers of Britain. The Chancellor of the Exchequer next drew attention to Mr. Morley's silence on Egyptian affairs, although that gentleman not long ago had made similar statements about Egypt to those he now advanced concerning our Indian policy. Mr. Morley represented that enormous expenditure was likely to be involved in the Nile expedition. Sir Michael very much doubted if any page in our time in the history of operations undertaken by Englishmen had ever been a prouder page to those engaged in it than the history of those operations in the Sudan and the valley of the Nile. What had been done? The whole valley of the Nile up to Berber had been restored to civilisation and humanity. Great trade routes had been reopened between Cairo and the Sudan and Suakin on the Red Sea, and the Sudan routes which had been closed for years, and the Arab tribes in the desert who had been hostile to us and to Egyptian rule, heartily sick now of the tyranny and cruelty of the Dervishes, had voluntarily become our friends. And all this at the cost of an expenditure which was absurdly small for the enormous benefits that had been conferred on humanity and civilisation. In due time there would be an advance on Khartoum—(cheers)—and, if it should appear necessary, they should not hesitate to ask the British Parliament to aid Egypt in that work—(cheers)—because the Government felt that we owed a debt to Egypt in this matter for the foolish and ignominious scuttle which a British Government under their ideas of a necessity for a quiet life—(a laugh)—inaugurated some years ago. But they had to consider not merely the question of re-conquest in this matter, but also the re-establishment of civilised administration and safety for life and property in the territories that were re-conquered. That must take time and must take money. That must be done, as it seemed to him, through the Egyptian Government, and, therefore, in this matter, as in many others, prudence and caution were absolutely necessary.

SPEECH BY THE HOME SECRETARY.

Sir Matthew White Ridley was present on Dec. 13, at a smoking "At Home" of the United Club. In the course of his speech, he said, he should not assume any apologetic attitude, as he did not admit that the Government were seriously placed upon their defence before the country at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) The Government had had their difficulties—their opponents admitted that—but they were not of their own creation. The Concert of Europe, as Lord Salisbury had said, was a very difficult machine to guide.

Then there was the question of India, with reference to which the Government had had to contend with many difficulties. He thought it was now quite clear all charges of breach of faith had been withdrawn, and that such charges ought not to have been made. (Hear, hear.) Of course the Govenment were open to challenge, but it would be seen whether they were right or wrong in reversing the policy of their predecessors in deciding not to abandon Chitral. The Government's policy was called a forward policy, but he denied that talk of a forward policy—the forward policy which meant going beyond the valley of the Indus was adopted long ago by Mr. Gladstone and it had been the policy not of one Government, but of all Governments since the time when there was a treaty entered into with the Amir of Afghanistan. There had been a continuous policy by both Governments alike—namely, that we must be responsible for the tribes who were within our sphere of influence and exercise due care and control over them. As the result of that arrangement Chitral was within the sphere of our influence, and as such it was recognised by the late Government. When our political officer was beleaguered with others in Chitral they sent that expedition, which so gloriously did the work they had to do. That surely was a sufficient defence against any arguments as to a forward policy, and to show that the Government ought to take due advantage from the occupation of Chitral, and not throw the advantage away at the dictation of some absurd political party in this country. But they had also to deal with Russia. Now nobody, he hoped, in this country desired to cast against Russia any accusation that she desired to invade India. We had come to an agreement with Russia by which we were responsible for the peaceable conduct of the tribes who inhabited the line between our territory and that of Russia, and we should be wanting in our duty to India no less than the British Empire if we did not take care that any aggressive rising against our position should be properly punished and met. If the policy of the Government were to be challenged on that matter, then, indeed, they had a good battle to fight and a glorious case when the matter was brought before the House of Commons. A great constitutional party could not exist upon a policy of negation, and in all they had done, both in regard to preventing the disintegration of the Empire and in regard to legislative reform, they had, he claimed, acted up to the expectations of the electorate who put them in power. (Cheers.)

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN AT LIVERPOOL.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., speaking at the Liverpool Reform Club on Dec. 13, said men in all parties sighed for the old days of honesty and simplicity, when men voted as they thought and thought as they voted. If he was to draw a fancy picture of the present Government he should paint a plain woman admiring herself in a looking-glass. (Laughter.) The instinct was there, though nature might have denied the proper conditions for its exercise. (Laughter.)

The most recent instance of this frame of mind was that of the Secretary for India. The Secretary for India, one would have thought, had his hands pretty full just now with the Afridi war, and they might have expected that his spirit would be chastened by the contemplation of the mess which he had made on the North-Western frontier of India—(applause)—but even he could find time and a mind sufficiently disengaged to admire himself and his colleagues. The Secretary for India said the Unionist party was so strong and the criticisms by opponents of the Government's general policy were so vacuous and inept that it would not be worth while to notice them. If, however, the electors examined the case they would find that the present Government did not possess the necessary foundation for a strong and stable Administration. They had seen a Government which had been strong because it was supported by the great momentum of public opinion in favour of resolute advance along the lines of development in policy at home and abroad indicated by the wants and ideas of the age. They had seen at another time a Government equally strong because it rested on an opinion exactly opposite; that was to say, it rested on a public opinion and feeling in favour, if not of actual resistance and reaction, of cautiousness and deliberateness and repose. One of those they called Liberal; the other they called Conservative. (Applause.) Each was strong and healthy, and why? Because it was natural, it was honest, it was intelligible, it was homogeneous, it was consistent. But the present Government was neither Liberal nor Conservative. It was an amalgam of both. It was the creature of an accident. It was founded partly on spite and partly on fright. The Liberal party had been taunted with being disunited. Well, they had their differences of opinion. They had differences in tactics, but not in principle; in pace, but not in direction. Their faces were all set one way; they had one set of objects in view, and so long as they were true to their principles and sought those objects they would remain as they were—the most powerful political party in this country. The blows which they had delivered in Liverpool, in Middleton, and elsewhere must be repeated until the legs of clay under this sham Colossus were broken, and the brazen superstructure tumbled into the dust.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Clydebank, on Dec. 15, referred to the Indian frontier troubles. He asked, Why not leave the wild tribesmen alone, encourage their independence, and make them friendly to us? Then, if any adventurous body of Russians, or anybody else came down from the great wall of the Hindu-Kush into those valleys, we might wish them joy of their experiences.

GEN. KOURAPATKINE ON RUSSIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

General Kourapatkine, the Governor of the Trans-Caspian provinces of Russia, took advantage, the other day, of the presence of a party of English tourists at his capital, Askabad, to set out the principles on which the policy of his Government in Central Asia is based. The statement (writes a travelling correspondent of the *Standard*) possesses considerable importance, owing to his official position and long experience of war and diplomacy in these regions. In conversation with the correspondent, on Nov. 26, the General said:—

"The policy of our Government in Central Asia, since the accession of the late Tsar, has been eminently one of peace; and recourse has never been had to arms until every other means of attaining a given object had failed. Before the extension of the railway and telegraph to these remote regions a considerable power of initiative was necessarily left in the hands of local officers. Generals Tchernaieff and Skobeleff undertook expeditions into foreign territory without reference to St. Petersburg; and this sometimes occurred in direct opposition to the Sovereign's wishes. There has been a radical change in our administrative system since the Trans-Caspian provinces were united to Europe by these powerful civilising influences. Every case of friction on the frontier is reported to St. Petersburg, and instructions are obtained before active measures are adopted. It is now impossible that there should be a repetition of the events of 1865, when General Tchernaieff took Tashkend, and then reported his having done so to his Imperial master. No operations likely to produce serious consequences can now be undertaken without the previous sanction of his Majesty. I wish to be particularly explicit on this point, because my nomination as Governor of Trans-Caspia was regarded by many journals, both in England and on the Continent, as a presage of what is called a 'forward policy.'

"It is the custom of the present Tsar, as it was of his lamented father, to furnish detailed instructions to provincial authorities on all important administrative matters. The principles which govern the policy of Russia are very simple. They are the maintenance of peace and order and economy in every branch of the public service. The means employed to compass these ends are equally free from complexity. Those in responsible positions are expressly informed by our Government that the assumption of sovereignty over independent peoples must never be attempted without very serious deliberation, inasmuch as such communities become on annexation Russian subjects, children of the Tsar, and invested with every privilege enjoyed by citizens of the Empire. His Majesty has enjoined on his representatives, as their first duty, the fatherly care of his Asiatic subjects. Efforts are made to prevent the mischief resulting from the powers of evil which lurk in populations so lately admitted within the pale of civilisation. The natives have been disarmed, and no pains have been spared to induce them to adopt peaceful pursuits. The fruits of this action are already visible. A solitary traveller can now cross Central Asia, from the Caspian to the Siberian frontier, without incurring the smallest risk of attack. A few years ago I furnished weapons for purposes of defence to the Russian Colonists in seventeen villages established by me, and I warned them that it might be unsafe to undertake journeys without arms. They have, however, disregarded this advice, and never carry arms when at a distance from their homes. Last winter a Russian peasant fell on the roadside in a state of helpless intoxication, at a distance of fifty miles from Merv; but the Turcomans, so far from molesting him, covered him with carpets, and brought him on a camel before the District Chief. Similar occurrences are reported from Askabad. The profound tranquillity which reigns in Central Asia has reacted on the standard of material prosperity. As compared with India, our territories in this part of the world are still poor and sparsely populated; but there has been a considerable increase in the country's wealth since the conquest of Turkestan in 1863. The women are now the staunchest defenders of our authority, and the trading classes as well as the peasants are deeply interested in the maintenance of the existing regime. Should any mischief arise, it will be due to the intrigues of the Mullahs, whose powers for evil are great, owing to the ignorance rather than the fanaticism of the population.

"The large measure of progress attained could not have been hoped for did we not possess settled frontiers with which we are perfectly content. Every country in Central Asia has had its period of war; but it is our fixed policy to prevent a repetition of its horrors at almost any price. In the case of the territory most recently acquired, the disturbances lasted for seven years—from 1878 to 1885. Between the latter year and 1888 we established an inviolable frontier, with the aid of Great Britain; and in the twelve years which have since elapsed there have been no expeditions throughout its length of 600 miles bordering on Persia, and 400 on Afghanistan. The latter country contains much inflammable material, but the explicit orders of the Tsar, as conveyed through the Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs, are that there shall be no disturbances on the Afghan frontier. So scrupulous is our regard for the *status quo*, that whole tribes have cast themselves on our protection in vain. The Piruzkhuis, Khezaris, and Jamshidis have crossed our borders in troops of as many as a 1,000 families, but we have always repatriated such refugees by means of armed force. There have been similar cases in our dealings with Persian subjects. The whole population of Khelat, in Khorrassan, headed by their Khan, came to us with entreaties to protect them against the oppression of the Shah's officers. Our reply was the despatch of troops, who conducted them across the frontier. Turkestan proper has been free from war since the occupation of Ferghana, twenty-one years ago. The Bokhara frontier has remained intact since the capture of Samarcand in 1868. It is true that within the last few years the Pamir question has been reopened, and slight modifications have been made in our boundaries towards Ferghana; but, as far as we are concerned, the operations have been carried out against our wishes—I may almost say, under compulsion. For the Amir Abdurrahman infringed the terms of the arrangement entered into between England and ourselves in 1873, when it was agreed that the Afghans should not cross the Oxus, by pushing his boundary beyond that river, and occupying tracts in the Russian territory. The last complication on the Persian frontier dates from 1829—nearly seventy years ago.

"I am led to be explicit on these points by a sincere wish that the public may be convinced that we have a settled Asiatic policy which is no way inimical to Great Britain, and that we are perfectly satisfied with our present boundaries. And I may claim to speak with authority, apart from my official position, for I have been personally concerned in all our important military and political movements in Central Asia for many years past. In 1868, when only twenty, I took part in the storming of Samarcand. Seven years later I was employed in the Ferghana operations. In 1880 I commanded the reinforcements sent to General Skobeleff from Turkestan in his struggle with the Akhal Tekke tribes. During that memorable campaign I was chief of his staff, and led one of the assaulting columns at the capture of Geok Teppe."

General Kourapatkine's utterances have a value independent of that derived from his rank, for it is clear that no Governor of a Russian province would have spoken so frankly as he has done without the previous sanction of the Ministries to which he subordinate.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

M. Rochefort's paper, the *Intransigeant*, has published a statement to the effect that the secret evidence of the guilt of the ex-Captain Dreyfus consisted of a number of letters from him showing that he had tried to join the German army, and one from the Emperor William in reply. The Emperor, it is alleged, wished him to remain at the War Office in Paris, but stated that he would be regarded as a German officer on a mission abroad.

A note published on Dec. 14 by the Havas Agency gives on the part of the Government a categorical contradiction to the story reiterated by M. Rochefort's paper regarding Captain Dreyfus's correspondence with the German Emperor, and adds that the Government is resolved, if the campaign of inventions and fictitious stories systematically carried on by certain journals is continued, to take, with the co-operation of the Chambers, the necessary measures for putting a stop to it. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs:—"I am authorised categorically to state that since the beginning of the Dreyfus affair until the present time the German Emperor has not addressed any letter of any kind on this subject either to Captain Dreyfus himself, to M. Casimir-Perier, or President Faure, or another. All statements to the contrary effect are false."

A writer in the *Spectator* suggests that Dreyfus, if guilty, was working in the interests of Russia, and that is why it is considered undesirable to publish the evidence of his guilt. It might burst up "l' Alliance Franco-Russe"!

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ARMY REFORM.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was entertained at luncheon on Dec. 14 at the Liverpool Junior Reform Club. In responding to the toast of his health, Sir Henry remarked that as to the bill for amending the government of London, it was the Tory party who passed, a few years ago, the Act which created the London County Council, and now they are going to dismember or strangle their own offspring. (Laughter.) This was called infanticide in private life, but in public life they called it statesmanship. (Laughter.) If anything were done which would diminish the dignity or hinder the usefulness of the London County Council Liberals would certainly oppose it. If it were merely devolution to ease the working of the machine, then who were they that they should oppose a movement of devolution when they approved of the application of the principle to an institution even more ancient and more august? Turning to the proposed Army reforms, they must, he said, always keep two things distinct: one was the organisation of the Army and the other the actual addition to our military forces. If the Government approached the question of Army reform in the reasonable and broad spirit exhibited by the Secretary of War in his Edinburgh speech, he would, for his own part, be glad to give them support, but as to the Army being increased, that entirely depended upon the general policy of the Government. There was no use finding fault with the Minister for War or with the Chancellor of the Exchequer because fresh burdens were put upon them in respect of extension of military preparations. It was the policy which had rendered that necessary, and they must strike at that policy if they wished to avoid that. Thirty thousand men had been added to the Army within the last twenty years, but it might be that these were not enough. But what had they been doing of late years? He had already referred to India and the vast force they had there to maintain. Let them look at their policy in South Africa, where, at least, the Government had thought it right to strengthen the garrisons on account of the uncertainty of affairs in that quarter. Let them look at the obligations this country had come under in Egypt, where a great operation up the Nile was being conducted, it was true, not with British troops, but which at any moment might call for the use of British troops. If they were going all over the world increasing their obligations—it might be a right or a wrong policy, he did not pronounce an opinion on that now—it was that which determined the size of their Army, and not the desire or caprice of this or that Minister; therefore, when this matter came before the House of Commons, if any proposal was made for the substantial increase of the Army, they would have to inquire, because the country would insist upon knowing, what purpose it was for which the increase was required. In the face of problems like these the position of the Liberal party was not a happy one. Still, they kept their hearts up, because they believed the country was substantially with them.

SPEECH BY LORD WOLSELEY.

Lady Wolseley distributed the prizes in St. James's Hall on Dec. 14 to the successful competitors of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers, of which battalion Lord Wolseley, who accompanied her to the platform, is Honorary Colonel.—Colonel Keller, in opening the proceedings, gave a very satisfactory account of the condition and progress of the battalion for the past year.—Replying to a vote of thanks to his wife, Lord Wolseley said a weak point, as they all knew, in Volunteers was usually their shooting. When one went to a distribution of prizes one found a great number of prizes given to a small number of men, and that a small number of men embraced perhaps the very best shots in the Kingdom. What was wanted in a battalion of Volunteers was not to have a small number of crack shots, but a good average rate of shooting. He was very glad to hear that evening that the figure of merit continued to increase, and he hoped it would go on increasing until every man in the battalion was able to shoot well. In one or two instances of battalions that had come before him he had found that they had given a number of men to the line. This battalion belonged to a very splendid regiment, and he regretted it did not do much more in that direction. So far from there being no career open to men in the Army, there were in it 185 commissioned officers who had risen from the ranks; there were 950 warrant officers and 14,479 Sergeants, making the large total of 16,000 men, who were at the present moment very well provided for, all of whom were entitled to pensions. Besides that there were 12,000 Corporals who also received pensions, and it should be remembered that 7½ per cent. of the whole Army were officers, warrant officers, or Sergeants, all men drawing good pay, and looked up to and respected not only in the Army, but wherever they went. He was delighted to hear from General Trotter the high state of discipline in that battalion. Without discipline no regiment in the Army, whether Regulars or Volunteers, could count for much.

VIEWS OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Duke of Cambridge, in opening the new headquarters of the 3rd Middlesex Volunteers at Hornsey, on Dec. 11, said ours was a peaceful nation, and, though other nations claimed to be peaceful, they were not so peaceful as we were. We wanted peace, but we would not have peace without honour, and we had no idea of allowing ourselves to be pushed out of all those portions of the world where we had established ourselves. It was most important to train up young men to be interested in the defence of their country and of our Great Colonial and Indian possessions. (Cheers.)—His Royal Highness, in responding for the Army at a banquet held at Richmond on Dec. 13, observed that the present was an age in which all nations were vieing with each other either to grasp some portion of the earth which hitherto had been considered savage, or to hold that which they possessed. He thought it was worth our while to maintain our Empire, but to do so we must be prepared to undertake the expense. The Navy could not perform the duties which would keep us in a strong position without the assistance of a good Army. Parliament had been right in looking to the requirments of the Navy. But he hoped the Navy itself would admit that Parliament ought to do its best to support the interests and requirements of the Army. We had a great frontier in India, which it was necessary to defend. We required, therefore, a great army in India. An army was necessary also for our Colonies. To be a commercial nation we must have security, and under existing conditions, such a security could be assured only by the services. This was a question, not for a military or a naval man exclusively, but for the civilian—the question whether the commerce, in which directly or indirectly he was materially concerned, should have free course and safety and progress. He did not think that this country, which had such wide commercial interests, should adopt the system of conscription. But all the more should good citizens contribute to support a voluntary system of enlistment.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

The correspondence with the French Government, relating to Madagascar (Africa, Nov. 8, 1897), was issued lastnight. The despatches are of importance, inasmuch as they show that Lord Salisbury has firmly insisted upon the validity of the British Treaty rights—notwithstanding the altered circumstances brought about by the French deposition of the Hova dynasty—and that the French Government (vide a despatch of May 11 last, written by M. Hanotaux) has declined with equal firmness to recognise those rights. In April, 1896, Lord Salisbury wrote that he "found it impossible to understand without further explanation, the attitude of the French Government," in the matter of British interests as affected by the then position of France in Madagascar.

After describing British rights under the treaty with Madagascar of 1865, Lord Salisbury quotes explicit French declarations of 1885 and 1890 to the effect that no change was made or would be made adversely affecting British rights under that treaty. Lord Salisbury contended that, notwithstanding the French claim that Madagascar had been incorporated with the Republic, the treaty between Great Britain and Madagascar is "still in full and undiminished force." "Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that a war, which was avowedly undertaken to maintain the Protectorate under which British rights were unassailable, can be used to justify an arrangement by which those rights are abrogated." On the question of jurisdiction, Great Britain was prepared to waive her treaty right, but: "As regards the commercial position, her Majesty's Government feel that there can be no justification for arbitrarily setting aside the provisions of the British Treaty of 1865. They rely on the formal and unrevoked declaration of 1890, on the assurances of M. de Freycinet and M. Hanotaux, on the explanations of M. Berthelot, on the terms of the engagement signed by the Queen of Madagascar, and on the generally accepted principles of international law, to prove that, there having been no annexation and no transfer of sovereignty, the relation of a Protectorate in Madagascar, with its consequence of guaranteed security for British interest, still subsists, and that preferential treatment of French commerce would be inconsistent with the rights which Great Britain still continues by treaty to enjoy."

In a despatch of Aug. 4, 1896, Lord Salisbury reinforced his position by further arguments. On March 9, he reminded M. Hanotaux that no reply had been received. The point of the French reply (April 23, 1897) was that other nations had recognised that the treaties concluded between them and Madagascar had been abrogated by the fact of the island being placed under the direct sovereignty of France. Complaint was made of the attitude of "certain British agents" in Madagascar. Lord Salisbury again (April 30, 1897) contended that "French annexation could have no effect upon rights created," and formally reserved "all the rights and immunities of British subjects which may be affected by the law applying the General French Customs Tariff to Madagascar." The correspondence closes with a despatch (May 11), in which M. Hanotaux reiterates the view of the French Government that, the island being under the direct sovereignty of France, it can only henceforward be governed in accordance with French legislation and conventional law—the British Treaty rights of 1865 counting apparently for nothing.

P. AND O. ANNUAL MEETING.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND ON TRADE PROSPECTS IN THE EAST.

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held, on Dec. 10, at the offices, Leadenhall-street.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P. (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the working of the past year—to Sept. 30 last—had been, as usual, somewhat chequered, but he thought they would admit that, upon the whole, good fortune in regard to their affairs had predominated. It was true that the very sad loss of the Aden had cast a dark shadow on the history of the year, and he regretted that it was an event which they could neither forget nor fully explain. What they did know was that at the time of the shipwreck the weather was unusually tempestuous, that it had been absolutely impossible to obtain observations for several days, and that the currents were also deceptive; and they naturally attributed the loss in question to a combination of these circumstances. They also knew the heroic behaviour of the men and women who were on board the ill-fated vessel, and he was glad to say that the company's officers and crew bore their full share in that respect. During the last forty-eight hours they had been in terrible anxiety with respect to another of their ships, the Clyde, but he was sure that the proprietors fully sympathised with the directors in their satisfaction in knowing that that vessel, with her passengers and crew, was perfectly safe, and not only so, but that she had passed through a storm of almost unprecedented severity without any damage. Turning to the accounts, he stated that the balance of revenue over expenditure in the past year was £216,579, or £65,000 better than it was in the previous year. Of this increase they gave £34,000 as a bonus on their deferred shares, and they carried the balance of £31,000 to the reserve account, in order to assist in making up the sum which they considered necessary for the purpose of their underwriting reserve. Only a short explanation would be necessary from him with respect to the particulars of the amounts which, aggregating £250,000, enabled them to raise their reserve from £500,000 to £750,000. The first item was the premium on the recent issue of debenture stock, amounting to £54,325—a sum which had been in their balance-sheet for the last two years, but which they now felt justified in carrying definitely to reserve. Then, their sales of Stock Exchange securities had yielded a profit of £100,764, the greater portion of which had been lying fallow since the date at which they repaid one-fourth of their capital and sub-divided the remainder into preferred and deferred stock. The balance of their investments, which was somewhat considerable, would, if realised to-morrow, also yield a large profit, and therefore they had felt justified in taking over the particular item in question and applying it to the specific purpose of creating a large reserve for the company in view of the far greater risks to which they were now exposed as underwriters of their fleet. Similarly they felt at liberty also to deal with an amount of £13,799 which had been realised by the sale of certain properties formerly belonging to them in Hong Kong. The property which had been disposed of was purchased at a time when the future of Hong Kong was by no means assured, whereas at the present day it was probably the largest shipping port in the world, not even excepting London or Liverpool. Perhaps they might ask how it was that, Hong Kong being so important a station, they were able to dispose of their property there; and therefore he might assure them that they had retained all the property that was necessary for their requirements. A great revolution had passed over their business, and over that of similar companies, since the opening of the Suez Canal. At one time they required to hold in places like Hong Kong enormous stocks of coal and stores, and to maintain important workshops and factories. Now, however, nothing of that kind was necessary, and he might say that they had at the present time about £750,000 invested in ships which was formerly invested in stocks of coal and stores and workshops at their various stations in the Far East. Some of those present would remember, as he did, that they passed through some exceedingly bad years after the opening of the Suez Canal about twenty-five years ago, their business being at one time almost threatened with extinction. They had, however, been doing what was requisite, and their financial position at the present time was stronger than it ever was in the days when they had a monopoly of the steam trade eastward of Suez. He did not think that it would be possible for one of the proprietors to question the policy submitted that day in regard to the reserve fund. Perhaps it was only those who sat at the directors' table who could appreciate the gravity of the risks which the company were daily encountering. The Aden pointed a moral to a certain extent, although the pecuniary sacrifice involved in that case was small, but if it had been one of their vessels costing £250,000 the result would have been totally different; and their largest and fastest ships were those which were more seriously exposed to the gravest risks, for they carried with them the burden and heat of working the mail contract. They therefore had to encounter risks which slower vessels were certainly not subjected to in the same measures. They had had an increase in their passage money of about £35,000, which, he might say, they had hardly expected, considering the state of affairs with which they had to contend in India. It would convey to them some idea of the panic and destruction which occurred in Bombay in connection with the plague when he stated that last year nearly 400,000 persons quitted that city. He was, however, glad to say that their passenger traffic further East was, upon the whole, well maintained, although he was bound to admit that he considered the £35,000 in question was owing in a great measure—not entirely—to the fact of the Jubilee having helped them to obtain some of those contingents of troops and passengers who were brought home to assist in that great spectacle. The total amount of their passage money for the year was very nearly £1,100,000, or practically double the amount of their revenue in that department seventeen or eighteen years ago. They had great confidence in the capabilities of their new vessels for maintaining that branch of their business, and they hoped that, owing to their great tonnage and size, they would be the means of prolonging the passenger season in connection with the trade of the East. Their revenue from freight and miscellaneous services was £1,555,886, which was no less than £178,001 in excess of the revenue from these sources last year. He need hardly tell them that they must spend their money freely before they earned it. They had been fortunate hitherto in maintaining a revenue well ahead of their expenditure, although the margin was certainly by no means too great in his opinion. They would understand the directors' anxiety with reference to this most important question when he told them frankly that he had seen their revenue fall below their expenditure for several months in succession. He need not, therefore, assure them that the question of expenditure was never overlooked. The prospects of business for the present year appeared to be favourable throughout the East. If they were not going to have a bumper crop in India, it seemed likely that they would have a very fair crop. In Australia there were distinct signs of improvement. After three years of continual drought they found a prospect of a good harvest and an increase of flocks and herds in the country. From this point of view it was rather satisfactory than otherwise that the Australian Colonies were not recovering too rapidly; and people who had money there appeared to be exceedingly careful about employing it. They had great hopes that before long the federation of these Colonies would be accomplished, and in that case a far greater future was before them than the most sanguine person could possibly anticipate while they were divided by more or less rival policies and differential tariffs. With respect to China and Japan a forecast of the state of affairs was somewhat more difficult. They had not yet arrived at the millennium in China, the millennium being that Britishers should make all the railways and generally open out that country in the interest of the Chinese. At the same time things were moving in China, if not too rapidly. As regarded Japan the most notable fact was that that country adopted a gold currency, and this step had been the cause, to a considerable extent, if not entirely, of the enormous depreciation in the value of silver for exchange purposes in China. The company were benefiting up to the end of March by the rise which had occurred in the India exchanges, and the corresponding or moderate rise in the China exchanges. The whole of that benefit, however, disappeared during the last six months of the year. It was possible to prophesy what might be the result of the impressed state of things in Japan. One good effect the change in her currency ought certainly to have—that, as a gold standard country, Japan would be a less serious competitor with our manufacturers than she at one time threatened to be. One saw the enormous increase of production on both sides of India in consequence of cheap silver and cheap labour and one also saw the growth of cotton factories in Bombay and of jute factories in Calcutta. With respect to jute he would like to mention a single fact which struck him as of stupendous importance—namely, that during last year Calcutta exported about 350,000,000 pieces of manufactured jute, and that she even exported last year for the first time, but not for the last time, a quantity of jute yarn to Dundee. When one observed the enormous development which had taken place owing to the influence of cheap silver and cheap labour in India, it was quite certain that they had by no means arrived at the final issue of the struggle between East and West in their rivalry in manufacturers. At this point he desired to interpose some remarks in reply to vehement attacks which had been made upon the company owing to their connection with shipping conferences, the main burden of these attacks being that they had fostered foreign trade at the expense of British commerce. This accusation was a very old story, and it was formally brought against them in the House of Commons ten years ago, when the mail contracts of 1887 were debated. He was then able to convince the House not only that the company had not fostered foreign at the expense of English trade, but that they had done everything in their power in the opposite direction, and they had even made considerable sacrifices in order to prevent any unfair advantage accruing to foreign interests. He desired to explain briefly what a shipping conference was. Steamship companies might be divided into two classes—first, that which owned the sea rover, or "ocean tramp," which sailed here, there, and everywhere, wherever the chances of good business appeared most favourable; and, second, the class owning what were called liners—ships more or less like this company's, which maintained regular services to certain ports, and which sailed at stated intervals whether they were full or not full of cargo or passengers. These liners might be credited with meeting the everyday requirements of commerce, otherwise they certainly would not exist; but it had been found by experience that these regular services were impossible without an understanding between the various companies as to rates of freight. Otherwise these rates would be subject to violent fluctuations, which would not only be inimical to the interests of the lines, but would prevent merchants from being able to operate with any degree of certainty in regard to the conveyance of their goods, and more especially of valuable cargo. These conferences might be compared to the agreements which existed between the various railway companies to the United Kingdom. Railways charged identical rates when running to the same points, although they competed in speed, train accommodation, and general facilities. This was exactly what the lines of steamship did. But the difference between railways and steamships was very great. It was most difficult to start a new railway, as, apart from other obstacles, Parliamentary powers were necessary, but no such legislative sanction was required to inaugurate new lines of shipping; and when merchants were not satisfied they could start lines in opposition to any conference in the world. For example, the merchants engaged in the China trade were some years ago indignant with the China conference, and they started a line of their own. They broke down the China conference, whereupon everybody, of course, fought for his own hand. The consequence was that in a few months the merchants' company applied to the older lines to renew the conference and admit them as members, and this merchants' company had been for several years a most ardent upholder of the conference system. Again their own company held for forty years something like a monopoly in what was formerly a very limited trade between Bombay and China. It was not so profitable as some supposed, and no English company thought fit to enter it; but certain British merchants in Bombay were able to persuade a German company—the Austrian Lloyds—to make arrangements with their Government for carrying on a service from Bombay to China in order to break down the rates that were then charged by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The smash was effected, and at the end of a few months he received a letter from the chairman of the Austrian Lloyds, telling him that he regretted very much having entered into the business, but that, being fettered by his Government contract, it was impossible for his company to abandon the business. Would they, therefore, he asked, agree to make peace upon such terms as they thought fair? Well, they agreed to make peace, but this caused the utmost discontent to those who had introduced the Austrain Lloyds into this business, and eventually the same British merchants persuaded a second foreign company, the Florio Rubattino, to obtain a contract from their Government to run this service. Again chaos was the result, but after a few months the Italians suggested that it would be better to make peace, and they did so. The trade, therefore, had now the benefit of an Anglo-Austrian-Italian alliance. Peace continued for several years, and then they were favoured by a Japanese invasion, whereupon the usual disturbance ensued until their Japanese friends thought that peace would be better than war, and they had not only a European but an Asiatic concert in this trade. How long it would last he could not say. This sort of thing had been going on for the last eighteen years. He had never alluded to it, either directly or indirectly, at these meetings, although these contests had cost the company vast sums of money; but he mentioned these facts now to show them—and he could carry his illustrations very much further—that no regular lines of steam communication could be carried on successfully at the present day without a common understanding as to a uniformity of tariffs. Perhaps he ought to add that these agreements also broke down owing to internal dissension as well as external pressure. With regard to the charge that they had done their best to foster foreign at the expense of British trade, he must first state that the outward trade from Great Britain to the Far East, or, at all events, from London, was much less in bulk than the homeward trade, and it was impossible for them to fill their outward steamers from London with English cargo. If they were to sail with only English cargo on board, they would sail on the average half full; and even with the assistance of the Continental cargo which they drew to London, their ships throughout the year sailing from London were on the average only about two-thirds full. It was therefore necessary for them to cater for a share of Continental freight, and for this purpose they had been in the habit of loading steamers regularly at Antwerp during the last sixteen or seventeen years. But they had always endeavoured, so far as influence would go to obtain at least as high, and, when it rested in their hands, a higher rate at Antwerp than in London, and this for the obvious reason that they incurred certain expenditure in sending their ships to a Continental port. It had been stated that they systematically accepted lower freights on similar goods at Antwerp than in London. He said deliberately that the statement was untrue. If it were true in any degree whatever, either of their company or of any British line, it would simply mean that for the time being freights ruled at one port lower than at another, and that, such as they were, they must be either accepted or left to foreign steamers to carry. But he was able to give the statement a more categorical denial. The allegation rested upon the freight on iron and iron materials, which formed the chief export from Antwerp, and it implied that the company's ships sailing from London charged a higher rate for such cargo than they charged at Antwerp. As a matter of fact, there was practically no iron sent by railway for shipment in London, but in that respect London was at a disadvantage as compared with Liverpool and Glasgow, the iron manufacturing districts being more contiguous to these latter great shipping ports. Therefore, as between London and Antwerp there was no competition, because there was no identity in the character of the shipments. But the company did bring iron materials from Middlesbrough to London by sea, which might be said to compete with similar cargo from Antwerp, and if the Middlesbrough rate were to be maintained for any length of time at a higher level than that from Antwerp, the Middlesbrough trade would be placed at a disadvantage. Some time ago there was a great struggle between certain German lines loading at Antwerp, Bremen, and Hamburg, and they brought the freight down at the first named port to 10s. a ton, or even lower. At all events, their company had to carry whatever cargo they obtained at Antwerp at the German lines' rate, or lose the business. When the company found that this throatcutting competition was not to be an affair of days or weeks, but that it was pretty sure to continue until one of the German lines swallowed up the other, they lowered the freight at Middlesbrough from 15s. to 10s., or whatever the rate was from Antwerp, and he believed he was correct in stating that their example was followed in Liverpool, and the rate similarly reduced there. What he desired to point out emphatically in this connection was that if they had not carried a ton of this foreign cargo, every particle of it would have been conveyed by German ships. This company's abstention would not have made the slightest difference to the British trader. But while they kept their necessary interest as shipowners in the foreign trade, they, at the same time, lowered their Middlesbrough tariff to the foreign level. They did so, not only to protect the English trade, but to protect themselves, for nothing would have suited the German lines better than to take iron at an absurdly low rate at Antwerp, and then bring their ships over to a British port in order to obtain cargo there at a higher freight. He thought that he had given a very simple explanation of this matter in response to the somewhat muddled attacks which had been made upon the company. He might add that for more than a year there had been peace between the English and the German lines, that practically the same rates prevailed at Middlesbrough and at Antwerp, and to show how little influence the sea freight had on these great trades, he might state that the shipments of iron and iron materials, both from Antwerp and Middlesbrough, had been on a very much larger scale since the rate was advanced to about 21s. than it was when it was lowered to 10s. He would give another illustration of their policy in a somewhat analagous situation of quite recent date. Until the other day, the trade of Singapore and the Straits Settlements had been in a state of chaos, owing to the fact of there being no agreement among the lines, and rates had been as low from those ports to Europe as 7s. 6d. or 5s. per ton. They were repeatedly urged to enter into a conference for the purpose of raising rates to the United Kingdom, leaving the Continental lines to do as they pleased with regard to rates of freight, as it appeared almost impossible to come to an agreement with their German competitors. But the Peninsular and Oriental Company refused to enter into any agreement of that kind, and their refusal to do so gave great offence to some of their English friends. They were, however, convinced that they were right in the matter, and they declined to have anything to do with an arrangement which, in their judgment, would have been likely to foster foreign at the expense of English trade. The contest which was going on in the Straits trade continued, therefore, for a considerable time, but they had at length secured an international conference in connection with this trade—a conference in which English and German lines were equally interested, and if the rates had not risen to a thrilling point—for they were about 20s. per ton—they were, at all events, better than when they were loading ships at rates which did not pay for taking on board and discharging the cargo. He did not desire to take any credit to the company in these matters. He regretted even being compelled to deal with the subject, but an accusation against this company had been somewhat extensively ventilated by a section of the Press, and it was, therefore, his duty to meet the accusation. Their action in this manner had not been determined by the fact that they were a mail company, for the mail service made it necessary for them to find about £2,000,000, or £2,250,000 of revenue, in freight and passage money, in the best way they could. If they did not find that revenue, their company would dissolve. Their withers were, therefore, quite unwrung, when their position as mail contractors was attacked. But their policy was that of a British company which was keenly alive to British interests, and he believed that in this respect they represented the general feeling of the shipowners of this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Samuel S. Gladstone seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, after some congratulatory remarks from Mr. Carson and Mr. John Jones, and the dividends recommended were approved.

The proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INIDA RAILWAY CO.

The eighty-forth half-yearly general meeting was held, on Dec. 10, at the Cannon-street Hotel. Lieutenant-General C. H. Dickens (chairman), after expressing the great regret of the directors at the loss which they had sustained by the death of their late colleague, Mr Robertson, and referring with satisfaction to the appointment of Mr. Alexander Wallace to fill the vacant seat at the board, referred to the accounts. Dealing with the revenue of the past half year—the first of the current year—he congratulated them on the fact that the actual result was more favourable than he was able to indicate at their meeting in June. The net result to them was that they had received for their share of the surplus profits of the half-year on the whole system Rs. 12,80,747, instead of the Rs. 9,69,000 they looked for, and, owing to the simultaneous rise in exchange, they were able to pay next January the promised dividend of £3 12s 6d per cent without trenching on their accumulated reserves. This relative improvement was satisfactory in itself, but it still left the results of the half-year considerably worse than those of the corresponding figures of 1896. Famine and plague had been paralysing business. Bombay was for a time abandoned by a large proportion of its ordinary population, and appeared more like a deserted city than one of the two chief ports and emporiums of Indian commerce. With regard to the current half-year, the time of chief anxiety had passed. India had been blessed with an abundant rainfall and the harvest and crop prospects for 1898 were everywhere encouraging. The good effects of the favourable rains could not be fully felt until the crops were reaped and taken to market, and this operation did not fall to any extent within the half-year now current, which had, therefore, continued to show low traffic receipts, and was expected to produce results somewhat less favourable than those of the second half of last year. Their lines had not suffered any material damage or interruption from the monsoon rains and floods, but trade and traffic generally had been greatly restricted owing to the depression resulting from the previous calamitous conditions, and this state of things would take time to mend. In the meantime their staff were keeping close watch on expenses, and preparing for the improvement in their traffic, which they hoped could not now be long delayed. The forecast prepared by officers in India led them to expect a falling off over the whole system of about 3½ per cent. from the corresponding earnings of last year. Present indications were that they might receive as their net share of the surplus profits for this half-year about Rs.1,13,000 only, and this would accrue to them entirely from the State line portion of their system. They proposed to take such a sum from their reserve as would enable them, with the actual out-turn of the current half-year, to pay 7s. 6d. per £100 making with the guaranteed interest, £2 17s. 6d. per cent. upon their stock. Last July they received £2 10s. per cent. The proposed payment next July would give them a return in respect of the whole of this year of £6 10s. per cent. as against £7 11s. per cent. for 1896—a result which he trusted, under the very trying conditions that had prevailed, they would regard as not unsatisfactory. They had made no further issue of debentures since, the Secretary of State having provided the funds currently needed, charging them interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. They had, consequently, still power to borrow £578,867. But in order to repay the Secretary of State's temporary advances, now probably approaching £250,000, and to carry to completion the doubling of their line to Baroda, as well as to provide the rolling stock and to meet the other capital outlay necessary within the next two years, they would require probably £900,000, or from £300,000 to £350,000 more than they had at present the power to raise. They had carefully considered the best means of providing additional capital resources, and the conclusion they had come to, with the concurrence of the Secretary of state, was that the most economical mode would be to ask for Parliamentary sanction to an increase of their borrowing powers from one-third to one-half of the amount of their subscribed capital. In approaching the Secretary of State with suggestions for this necessary increase of their capital resources, they had thought it right to ask him to reconsider the provisions of the existing contracts under which capital transactions were adjusted, as between England and India at the fixed exchange of 1s. 10d. per rupee, and to apply a rate more approximate to the actual current value of the rupee to the new capital to be raised under the extended borrowing powers they were seeking to obtain. This concession he had consented to make, and in consequence adjustments of such new capital expended in each half-year would be based on the average rate obtained for the Secretary of State's bills on India for the preceeding half-year. The guaranteed interest would, of course, be calculated on the same basis. They were taking the necessary steps, with the support of the Secretary of State, to obtain Parliamentary authority for this increase to their borrowing powers. They would call the proprietors together specially at the proper stage in the progress of the bill, of which notice had been given, in order to ask for their sanction to the measure. He concluded by proposing the adoption of the report.—The motion was seconded and adopted, and the surplus dividend recommended was approved.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

From Constantinople it is reported that the Greek delegates have asked that the ratification of the Peace Treaty be postponed for a month. The Porte, however, has declined to accede to the request. The reason of the Greek application is believed to be a fear of a Government defeat in the Chamber.

The Porte denies the truth of the statement recently published that an attempt had been made on the life of the Sultan.

ANARCHY IN CRETE: POSITION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Further correspondence, issued in London, on Dec 13, in the form of a Parliamentary paper, shows that although the Treaty of Peace between Turkey and Greece has been signed, the Cretans are still without the advantages promised to them by the European Concert. It is difficult to find a ruler who will be acceptable to all the Powers, and more difficult still to exhaust the objections which may be raised by any single Power or by the Porte to possible candidates. The six Cabinets were apparently not indisposed in the first instance to the selection of Colonel Shaefer, a subject of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, as Provisional Governor, although he was not actually proposed by any of them. Mr. W.E. Goshen, writing from St. Petersburg, early last month, says, "Any negotiations in which the Sublime Porte took part would be certainly of a most protracted nature," and it was suggested that the step should be decided without reference to Turkey. But the inevitable objections cropped up. Lord Salisbury puts the position of her Majesty's Government clearly in a communication dated Nov. 10, in which he says:—They were quite willing that the Ambassadors should discuss the future autonomy and organisation of Crete; but they were not willing that that discussion should precede the steps necessary for notifying the appointment of a Provisional Governor to the Sultan. In our view the appointment of a Provisional Governor at the earliest possible period was of vital necessity. Until that was done, it would be impossible to take steps for furnishing the means necessary for raising a corps of gendarmerie; and until an adequate gendarmerie had been provided, the inhabitants of the island would be destitute of the most elementary securities for the safety of life and property. When adequate provision for that purpose had been made, it might be regrettable that the autonomy should take long in negotiation, but such a misfortune, if it happened, would be much more tolerable; at all events, the delays of the negotiation would not involve the continuance of the present fearful anarchy in Crete. But if the nomination of a Governor was to be delayed till the questions of an organisation had been settled, the sufferings of the population would necessarily be prolonged for a very much more extended period. I stated at the same time that I thought it was unnecessary and undesirable to ask the consent of the Porte to the appointment of the Provisional Governor. I held it to be an act forming a necessary part of that temporary administration of the island which, by our military occupation, we had undertaken, and that, being entirely provisional in its character, it did not require to be submitted to the Sultan for his approval.

The paper closes with a despatch, dated Nov. 22, from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, in which Sir P. Currie says:—

After some discussion it was apparent that Colonel Schaefer's candidature was practically dropped, although each of us (*i.e.*, the Ambassadors who met on Nov. 22) was authorised to accept him if all the others did so. Colonel Schaefer had no proposer. We therefore left the designation of the Provisional Governor on one side, and proceeded to discuss the best means of enabling him to carry on the administration of Crete. This course will, I hope, lead us in the direction of the suggestion made by your lordship that the Provisional Governor should be given the necessary powers for the organisation of the Cretan gendarmerie, and that he should preside over the transition from the existing state of things to the permanent organisation of the Government of the island.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

Reuter's Pekin correspondent telegraphed on Dec. 10:—"The difficulty between China and Germany is practically settled. The Germans refuse to discuss the question of the occupation of Kiao-chau. The Governor of Shan-tung has been removed from office, but is not further disqualified. No monopoly of railways and mines in Shan-tung is conceded to Germany, but, cœteris paribus, Germany will receive the preference. The area immediately surrounding Kiao-chau is set apart exclusively for Germany. China yields on all other points." The report that the Germans were about to abandon Kiao-chau Bay and occupy Samsah Bay is described in Berlin as a pure fabrication (berunt auf Erfindung).

The German Emperor journeyed to Kiel on Dec. 15, from Potsdam for the purpose of wishing farewell to Prince Henry of Prussia, who started yesterday on his voyage to China.

PRINCE HENRY AS EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Count Eugene Zichy, an Hungarian explorer, returned last week to Budapest from Potsdam, where he had been received by the German Emperor for the purpose of offering His Majesty a copy of his work on his journey to the Caucasus. Some highly interesting remarks, said to have been made by the Emperor to Count Zichy, are published in the journals of Vienna and Budapest. Count Zichy (says the "Times'" correspondent) travelled from Berlin to Potsdam in the same train as the Empress, who, in the course of conversation, observed, "My husband still speaks with enthusiasm of his visit to Budapest." During the audience at the Palace the Emperor William himself told Count Zichy what a pleasant recollection he had kept of his stay in the Hungarian capital. While talking of the Count's book the Emperor said, "When you go to China you must see my brother Henry. By that time he will already have been proclaimed Emperor of China."

[Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P., speaking at Kirkdale, Liverpool, on Dec. 13 referred to the German movement in China. He had some experience of China and the far East, and he wanted to tell them, for what he considered undeniably correct sources, that in a short time they would find that the great question of Europe would be the partition of China. He knew as a fact that there was a large and influential set of men in the German Empire, who had the ear of the German Emperor, whose one ambition in life was to make of China what they called a German India. But, whenever China was opened up to commerce, the Britisher would certainly come in for a large slice of the trade.]

GERMAN DESIGNS IN THE FAR EAST.

FOR CROSS AND FATHERLAND—VIGOROUS SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR.

During the banquet given at Kiel, on Dec. 15, the Emperor, in proposing the health of Prince Henry, spoke as follows:—

My dear Henry,—As I entered Kiel to-day it occurred to me how often and with what pleasure I have visited this town, whether for sport or in order to witness at your side the manœuvres of my ships. On my entry into the town to-day serious thought occupied my mind, for I am fully conscious of the task which I have set before you and the responsibility which I bear. I am at the same time conscious of the fact that it is my duty to develop and carry on what my predecessors left to me.

GERMAN DUTIES OVER-SEA.

The voyage which you are about to undertake and the task you have to fulfil presuppose in themselves nothing new. They are the logical consequences of what our lamented grandfather and his great Chancellor accomplished politically, and what our glorious father achieved with the sword on the battle-field. They are nothing more than the first effects of the newly united and newly created German Empire in its duties across the seas.

MISSIONARIES MUST BE PROTECTED.

In the astonishing development of commercial interests the Empire has assumed such dimensions that it is my duty to follow the new German Hansa, and to afford it the protection which it is entitled to demand from the Empire and the Emperor. Our German brethren in holy orders, who set out to engage in peaceful work and did not shrink from risking their lives in order to carry our religion to foreign lands and among a foreign people, have placed themselves under my protection and it behoves us to afford for ever support and protection to those brethren, who have been repeatedly mortified and often sorely oppressed.

A DEFENSIVE MISSION.

For this reason the mission which I have confided to you, and which you will have to accomplish in conjunction with the comrades and ships already out there, is essentially a defensive, not an offensive, one. It is intended that under the sheltering banner of our German naval ensign our commerce, German merchants, and German ships shall be granted the rights which we may claim—the same rights as are conceded to all other nations.

GERMAN COMMERCE NOT NEW.

As a matter of fact, our commerce is not new, seeing that the Hansa in ancient times was one of the most powerful enterprises ever witnessed by the world, and that at one time the German cities were in a position to furnish fleets such as the broad expanse of the sea had scarcely ever carried up to that time. The Hansa, however, fell, into decay, as it was bound to do, because the one condition was wanting—namely, that of the Imperial protection. Now things have altered. The first preliminary condition—namely, the establishment of the German Empire, is accomplished, so also the second in the flourishing condition of German trade, which can only develop prosperously and securely if it feels shielded by the power of the Empire.

THE FLEET THE PROTECTOR OF NATIONAL INTERESTS.

Imperial power means maritime power, and maritime power and Imperial power are mutually interdependent, so that one cannot exist without the other. The squadron reinforced by your division will now have to stand forth as the symbol of Imperial and maritime power. To show yourself there in cordial intercourse and good friendship with all your comrades of the foreign fleets and for the firm protection of national interests against every one who may seek to harm German subjects—that is your vocation and your task.

THE ARCHANGEL AND THE IMPERIAL EAGLE.

Let it be clear to every European out there—to the German merchant, and, above all, to the foreigner whose soil we may be on or with whom we may have to deal—that the German Michael has firmly planted on that soil the shield emblazoned with the Imperial Eagle in order to afford protection once for all to him who applies for it. May our countrymen abroad be firmly convinced that, whether priests or merchants or whatever may be their occupation, the protection of the German Empire as represented by the Imperial ships will be efficaciously extended to them.

"STRIKE OUT WITH YOUR MAILED FIST."

Should, however, any one ever attempt to affront us or prejudice us in our good rights, then strike out with your mailed fist, and, if God willing, weave round your young brow the laurel wreath which no one in the German Empire will begrudge you. In the firm conviction that, following the example of good models—and models, thanks to God, have existed in sufficient number among the members of our House—you will fully correspond with my thoughts and wishes, I raise my glass and drink to your welfare, wishing you a good voyage, the fortunate performance of your task, and a joyous home-coming. Long live His Royal Highness Prince Henry. Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

PRINCE HENRY'S REMARKABLE REPLY.

Prince Henry replied to His Majesty's speech and toast as follows:—

Most Serene Emperor, most powerful King and Lord, illustrious Brother,—As children we grew up together, later on it was granted to us as man to look into each other's eyes and stand faithfully at each other's side. To your Majesty the Imperial Crown has come with thorns. I have striven in my restricted sphere and with my scanty strength as man, soldier, and citizen, to help your Majesty. We have reached a great epoch—an important epoch for the nation, an important epoch for your Majesty and the navy. Your Majesty has made a great sacrifice, and has shown great favour to myself in entrustiong this command to me. I thank your Majesty from the bottom of a loyal, brotherly, and humble heart.

NOT ALLURED BY HOPES OF GLORY.

I well understand your Majesty's feelings. I know what a heavy sacrifice you made in giving me so fine a command. It is for this reason, your Majesty, that I am so much moved, and that I so sincerely thank you. I am further deeply indebted for the confidence which your Majesty reposes in my weak person, and I can assure your Majesty of this—I am not allured by hopes of winning glory or laurels. I am only animated by one desire to proclaim and preach abroad to all who will hear—as well as to those who will not—the gospel of your Majesty's consecrated person. This I will have inscribed on my banner and will bear it wherever I go. These sentiments with which I set out are shared by my comrades. I raise my glass and call upon those who with me enjoy the happy privilege of being permitted to go forth to remember this day, to impress the person of the Emperor on their minds, and to let the cry resound far out into the world, our Most Serene Mighty Beloved Emperor, King, and Master, for ever and ever. Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

A CHAT WITH SIR NORMAN LOCKYER.

There is probably no man living who has seen more eclipses than Sir Norman Lockyer, who holds the posts of Director of the Solar Physics Laboratory at South Kensington and Professor of Astronomical Physics in the Royal College of Science. Hearing that Sir Norman was soon going to start for India to observe the total eclipse of the sun that will come off on January 21 next, a representative of the St. James's Budget paid a visit to South Kensington a few days ago to gather some details of the forthcoming expedition.

I was received (writes the representative) very cordially by Sir Norman in his private sanctum in the Royal College of Science. The "Knight Professor" is one of the busiest men in London. Besides his official duties he conducts that important scientific weekly, *Nature*, the only journal of its kind in this country. What time remains he devotes to writing. He is fond of tennis and golf, and runs down whenever he can to his house at West-gate-on-Sea. I was unwilling to trespass too long on the Professor's time (they still call him "Professor" at South Kensington; it seems to suit his genial self better than the more formal "Sir Norman"), so I came at once to the point.

"I shall leave London," said Sir Norman, "on December 10, and intend to travel by P. and O. to Colombo. I shall take with me my son, Dr. William J. S. Lockyer, and my assistant, Mr. Alfred Fowler, F.R.A.S. Both of these gentlemen have been with me on previous eclipse expeditions. We hope to arrive at Colombo on January 5, and to be picked up there by H.M.S. Melpomene. In the total solar eclipse of August 9, 1896, which I observed on Kio Island in the Varanger Fiord, the Admiralty placed at my disposal H.M.S. *Volage*. On previous occasions the Admiralty Board had put me off with the smallest vessel obtainable; but last year they were more generous, and for the first time in the history of eclipse observation I had a great number of volunteers, all of them connected with the Royal Navy and all most willing to help.

"After a three days' run from Colombo the Melpomene will come to anchor near Ratnagiri, on the west coast, some eighty miles south of Bombay, and will here land the eclipse party. The actual station will be in or near the old fort at Viziadroog, which is close to Ratnagiri, and on the central line of totality. The thirteen days between January 8 and 21 will be spent in getting all the observing instruments ready, in erecting huts and in drilling the sailors for their tasks on the great day of eclipse. The weather prospects seem to be as favourable as they possibly can be, and aided by the crew of the Melpomene, I shall hope to make such a series of observations as have never been made before."

It is impossibly in the course of a brief article like this to enter into any datails regarding the phenomena of an eclipse, or to dwell on the numerous important problems in astro-chemistry and astro-physics which await solution at the hands of the observer eclipses. Sir Norman Lockyer has said that the total eclipse of our central luminary is one of the grandest and most awe-inspiring sights that it is given to man to witness. Those who can afford to journey to India next January will, if they have never seen an eclipse of the sun before, undergo a variety of sensations such as they are not likely to undergo in their lives again. Most of us have read accounts by eye-witnesses of the wonderful, even awful, sight of the brilliant sun melting away and disappearing in the heavens, "leaving the whole visible world wrapped in the sable gloom of nocturnal darkness." The vision of the solar corona during an eclipse is one of the grandest sights in Nature, and to the astronomer it is of immense importance. During the few moments of total obscurity he has to make a series of observations which are only possible at such a time. It may surprise some to hear that the astronomer now makes scarcely any "eye observations" during an eclipse. These have been now entirely superseded by permanent photographic records.

The method to be followed by Sir Norman Lockyer with the instruments he is taking out will be entirely photographic. A 6-inch prismatic camera, of which an illustration is here given, will be used to obtain photographs of the spectra of the sun's corona and chromosphere during eclipse. A 9-inch prismatic camera and an integrating spectroscope with prism attachment will also be used. Sir Norman is taking out several telescopes, &c., for the use of the *Melpomene's* crew, some of whom will make drawings and sketches of the phenomena observed during totality. The principal object of the 1898 observers will be to determine the chemical constitution of the sun's corona and chromosphere. By the aid of the spectroscope this wonderful piece of work has been made possible. It may be stated that this eclipse will be the sixth at which Sir Norman has been present in an official capacity. He acted as chief of the English eclipse expeditions of 1870, 1871, 1882, 1886, and 1896.

Great Britain is despatching three official expeditions to India for this coming eclipse. The first consists of Sir Norman Lockyer, his son, Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer, and Mr. A. Fowler, F. R. A. S. The second official party consists of the Astronomer Royal (Mr. W. H. M. Christie), Prof. H. H. Turner, of Oxford, and Dr. A. A. Common, who has a private observatory at Ealing. These astronomers will probably proceed to Sohagpour, on the central line of totality, and on the railway line from Jubbulpore to Bilaspore where they will camp out. The third party will consist of Mr. Newall, of Cambridge (who has already started for India), Captain Hills, R. E. and the Astronomer Royal of Scotland (Dr. Copeland). The first two observers will in all likelihood be near Buxar, on the central line, while Dr. Copeland will be somewhere on the high road between Nagpur and Seoni. It is also understood that a number of observers from foreign countries will be at stations on the central Indian line of eclipse on January 21 next.

At the total eclipse in 1896 very few observations were made, owing to the unavoidable crowding of the observers and the badness of the weather at the critical moment. The astronomers will be so well distributed that, if the weather will only be fine, some splendid results should be obtained.

CAPE COLONY'S BATTLESHIP.

Mr. Rose Innes, Under-Secretary for Native Affairs in Cape Colony, speaking on Dec. 10 at Simonstown, adversely criticised the proposal that Cape Colony should contribute an ironclad to the Imperial Navy, and suggested as an alternative the passing of a bill charging the revenue of Cape Colony with an annual sum representing the interest on the cost of a battleship. A loan guaranteed by the Imperial Government could be raised at 2½ per cent. He contended that the annual interest of £25,000 would not burden the National Debt. The people of the Cape would have the satisfaction of knowing that all they paid would be towards the cost of the Admiralty, to be used in any way that might be thought best to strengthen the Navy, whereas an ironclad might be destroyed, and they would be paying interest without benefiting the Navy. If such a bill were passed, he trusted that when the people of the Cape grew in wealth the contributions would also grow. If his alternative proposal were adopted, he held that it would connect them in a more direct way with the Navy, and the Imperial sentiment which lay behind the Navy. He prophesied that the time would come when the Cape would not be alone, and that Colony after Colony would fall into line. The result would be that in years to come they would have a large fund raised from the Colonies freely at the disposal of the Admiralty. An offering from the Colonial sons of Great Britain towards that which guarded the Empire would also be a bond between the Cape and the other Colonies, that would be stronger for bringing about united action and unanimous feeling than anything he could think of. He deprecated silence on the part of the Government, because people who were not versed in the subject were pledging themselves to vote adversely. Mr. Innes added that no greater service would be rendered to the country than by Mr. Rhodes retiring from active politics at the Cape.

SIR H. FOWLER AND THE VICEROY.

THE PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

Lord Elgin has communicated to Sir Henry Fowler his desire that Sir Henry Fowler's telegram to him of May 30, 1895, and his own telegram of May 31 should be published. The text of the telegram is appended:—

(1) From Secretary of State to the Viceroy, May 30, 1895. Private. Chitral. No doubt you have considered probable charge of inconsistency between terms of your proclamation to tribes and policy advocated in your despatch of May 8. As strong feeling on this subject exists here, I should be glad if you would telegraph privately any observations or explanations which occur to you.

(2) From Viceroy to the Secretary of State, May 31, 1895. Private. Yours of 30th. Chitral. I anticipated charge, but think that it is met by consideration of circumstances:—First. Proclamation declared intention of providing against future invasion of Chitral as well as ending present. This covers the means necessary for maintenance of garrison. Second. We promised peaceful retirement, inviting co-operation of tribes. Their opposition altered the conditions. Third. We do not propose annexation of any territory or any interference with local independence, but to provide for opening of a road through territories outside British India. This principle not uncommon on frontier—e. g., routes like Gomal, and, perhaps strongest case, Peshawar to Kohat, through Afridi country. It was also accepted by China in case of Nam Khan road, Fourth. Above all things, we proposed to proceed by negotiation with the tribes. Best route reported to pass through Swat and Dir only. Khan of Dir will almost certainly consent, for if we withdraw he will very probably be driven out. Swatis reported to expect and wish us to remain. Fifth. I agree that at first troops will be required for protection of road, but example of Hunza levies encourages belief that large part of work may eventually be done by levies and allowances to tribes.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The New Vagabonds and their guests assembled in magnificent array at the Holborn Restaurant on Dec. 10. The occasion was the Christmas dinner of the club. The spacious King's Hall was crowded to the doors. Pretty women wearing charming toilettes had come with men well known in the realms of art and literature. Mr. I. Zangwill presided, and Lord Charles Beresford was the guest of the evening. The dinner was excellent, and the toast list admirably brief and bright.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Guest of the Evening," described Lord Charles as a marine vagabond who summed up for them the whole traditions of the British Navy. Lord Charles, though once a Lord of the Admiralty, had been to sea—(laughter)—and he had done all that might become a seaman. (Cheers.) He thought England should make herself strong, because there had arisen against her a hatred universal in America and Europe. They had entered on a new era of universal distrust, mitigated by the Stock Exchange, but surely this sanguinary era was as exaggerated as the old sentimental one at the end of the last century. If they were pleased to see the English Empire extend, it was because there was freedom for all wherever she went. (Cheers.)

Lord Charles Beresford, in reply, said the chairman had been far too flattering in what he said with regard to any service he had done the country. He was flattered that he had been asked to attend that dinner, which was essentially a literary one. His sea career was begun with an episode in the nursery, when he harpooned the nurse with the snuffers, and they thought he had better go to sea. (Laughter.) The best men to go into the service were the "pickles." If they did not do so they would probably go to some other place under Government control. (Laughter.) The people of this country seemed to think a good deal of him, because when he was in Jubilee procession there was someone shouted to him, "What, Charlie, on a norse; what ye doing there?" He had had the good fortune, when on an expedition, to have the Press somewhere near; but he strongly regretted that on many occasions, when the most gallant unselfish things—things of the most splendid heroism, and characteristic of the race, were done by soldiers and sailors—(cheers)—no Pressman was about to chronicle them. The chairman said he (Lord Charles) seemed satisfied with what the Government had done for defence, and as a critic all he could say was that one should try to be generous. If the things which required looking into were not done at once, let the Government have credit for going on with them. (Hear, hear.) So far as the Naval Service want he was pleased and satisfied, as a critic, that the Government had taken up so many things which required looking into. (Hear, hear.) He did not say he would not blaze out again—(laughter)—if he found that these things were hanging fire. This country had not many friends in Europe, and if occasion should arise when their enmity was translated into action, everyone here would have to put their shoulders to the wheel. They would have to recognise that, to maintain the Empire, men were needed to police it. Soldiers and sailors were required to keep the peace, but the author was necessary to make civilisation. One author had pointed out the dangers which arose to Empires from the pursuit of wealth, and it was no use having a country properly defended if there was a canker at the heart. (Hear, hear.) It had come to it that in this country it was no good having birth or manly chivalry unless one had also money. We had set up a golden calf, and it was the only thing which accounted for everything. He protested against the constant attempts which were made, when a member of society had committed a great fault, to hush the matter up for the sake of the class. The peccadilloes of our past history had nothing to do with money; those in the present day had always to do with that. (Hear, hear.) Let them be ladies and gentlemen whatever they did; do not let the curse of money always affect them. (Cheers.) At present, no matter what a person's history might be, money could buy its way into the best society in the land. Unless the people of this country stood up against it, they would have the old Empire going down hill instead of up hill. They should maintain their old reputation for patriotism and their abhorrence of everything that was mean and sordid. (Cheers.)

Mr. George Grossmith proposed "The Ladies" in a delightful speech, and "Mr. James Buddlesworth," who proved to be Mr. Grossmith, replied. Miss Corri and Dr. William Owen were the vocalists. Dr. Owen whose reputation in America is already very high, sang for the first time in England. "Could I but say" (Roeckel) and a Creole love song were his selections. His success was immediate, and the applause unstinted. A soiree was subsequently held in the Reception-room.

STARTLING THEORY ABOUT THE TURCO-GREEK WAR.

In *Truth* this week there appears a curious article of three columns, which is headed "The True Story of the Turco-Greek War." When (says the writer) I was recently abroad I met a foreign diplomatist with whom I had long been acquainted, and than whom few could know better the inner history of the events that led to the Turco-Greek war, or what really occurred during that struggle. From him I obtained the following particulars:—

INTRIGUING FOR A RUSSIAN HUSBAND.

About two years ago, King George, his wife, and his daughter, Princess Marie, were at Copenhagen. There they met the Grand Duke George Michaelovitch, who is one of the wealthiest of the Russian Imperial family. King George was desirous to arrange a marriage between his daughter and the Grand Duke. On the return of the King to Athens, he took steps which, as he thought, would be likely to ensure the marriage. Of all the Balkan States, Servia alone has shown a disposition to ally herself with Greece, but this leaning has always been viewed with disapproval by Russia. It was, therefore, conveyed indirectly to the King of Servia that, if he became a suitor for the hand of Princess Marie, his proposals would be favourably considered by the Greek Court.

DISCOMFITURE OF THE KING OF SERVIA.

On this, the King journeyed to Athens, where he arrived in April, 1896, on matrimony intent. But Russia had got wind of the project. He found the Grand Duke was already there, and he learnt that on the day before his arrival the Russian engagement had been publicly announced. The King of Servia was indignant at having been thus made a catspaw by King George to secure the Russian marriage, and being thus exposed to an unmerited humiliation. Time passed. The marriage never took place, being put off on one pretext or another; the real fact being that the only object of the Russian Government in sending their Grand Duke to Athens had been to prevent the Servian marriage; and the close alliance of Greece and Servia which would naturally have followed was prevented.

TRYING TO FORCE THE TSAR'S HAND.

King George determined once again to endeavour to force the Tsar's hand. In order to make it clear that there might be very serious disturbances in South-Eastern Europe if the Tsar did not comply with his wishes, he issued a rescript to M. Delyannis, the Greek Prime Minister, decreeing the formation of a camp in the north of Greece. Shortly afterwards the troubles in Crete commenced. Once more the Russian marriage was announced, and the King, believing that he had gained his point, remained at first indifferent to the Cretan uprising. The marriage, however, did not take place, on which the King, still bent on the marrige, became an ardent supporter of the Cretans. Then followed his daily warlike harangues to the populace, his unreserved interviews with newspaper correspondents, and his declaration that he would place himself at the head of 300,000 Greeks recruited from the whole of Hellenism. The national spirit was by this time thoroughly aroused; the King could no longer control it, and war became inevitable.

"ALL THE MOVES PREARRANGED WITH RUSSIA."

At this juncture, however, a remarkable change came over the King; he suddenly lapsed into reserve and reticence. What had meanwhile occurred was this. The King had failed this time to bluff Russia. The Turks were encouraged to avail themselves of the provocation, and fell upon Greece with overwhelming force. And everything having thus been arranged for the crushing of Greece, Russia warned the King that the Turks would occupy Athens, in which case his dynasty would probably cease to reign. The following arrangement was on this entered into by the King with Russia:—The latter Power promised that the Turks should not go beyond Thessaly, provided that no real stand were made against their advance in that province; that the Greek forces in Epirus would not operate seriously against Janina; and that the Greek fleet would remain inactive. As regards the inaction of the Greek fleet, Lord Salisbury seconded the efforts of Russia. Thus the war became, so far as the King could make it, a sham encounter, with all the moves prearranged beforehand between him and Russia.

This arrangement (*Truth* says) explains the inactivity of the Greek warships, and the puzzling retreats of the army in Thessaly notwithstanding that it occupied some very strong positions.

Rowlands' Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands'

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the society's rooms, 22, Albemarle-street, on Dec. 14, Lord Reay, the president, occupied the chair, and those present included Lord Stanmore, Sir Raymond West, Dr. Cust, Dr. Thornton, Professor Douglas, and Dr. Gaster. Letters regretting inability to attend were received from, among others, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Wolseley, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Lord Northbrook, Lord Roberts, and Sir Evelyn Wood.

Professor Salmone delivered an address on the establishment of an Oriental school in London. He pointed out that the subject of the study of Oriental languages in England had frequently been advocated by eminent statesmen and scholars, and probably by no one more than by Professor Max Muller, who, forty years ago, wrote to the *Times*, suggesting that the neglect of the knowledge of Oriental languages on the part of the servants of the State might have been one of the causes which brought about the Indian Mutiny. Almost every Great Power, excepting Great Britain, had taken precautions to provide an efficient Oriental school for the study of the languages spoken in the East, and that England, whose interests in the East surpassed those of any other nation, had made no provision in that respect, was, he thought, a national disgrace. He read a letter on the subject from Professor Max Muller, who said that it was "little short of high treason to throw impediments in the way of a seminary for Oriental languages." He moved: "That the Royal Asiatic Society—having regard to the interest it takes in the development of Oriental research and the expansion of the knowledge of Asiatic literature in Great Britain—should take the initiative in bringing about the establishment of an efficient school for the study of Oriental languages in London, to be named 'The Imperial Oriental College,' by appointing a provisional committee of five members (with power to add to their number) to consider the best means of carrying out the project."—Dr. Cust seconded the motion.

Lord Reay explained the views taken on the subject by the Council. He said that on frequent occasions the council had shown its anxiety to remove what could only be called a terrible scandal from the glory of England. It was nothing less than a scandal that countries like France, Austria, Russia, and Italy should have Oriental schools fully equipped and with admirable staffs of professors, and that England should have, not a lack of eminent Orientalists, but only a lack of organisation of education. That was largely due to the fact that we had taken to examining everybody and to casting all over the country syllabuses for examinations, that we only asked "Have you been examined?" but did not ask "Where have you been taught, and have you been taught systematically, and methodically?" In all other countries the first step taken was to organise methodical teaching, and then to let examinations and examiners look to themselves. But while foreign states looked first of all to the organisation of education we, in this country, did the reverse. That was not only applicable to Oriental studies, but the same thing applied to science and art. The moment that the question of reorganising the London University arose, the council of the society joined the promoters of a teaching University for London and insisted that in such a University there should be embodied a school of Oriental studies by a separate faculty of Oriental studies, or a department of Oriental studies as a branch of the organised Faculty of Arts. They adhered to the view that the proper place for Oriental studies in London was that it should be part of a reorganised teaching University. It would, he thought, be a great pity to have an institution outside such a University, for if such an institution were created it would give an excuse, which he was afraid would be only too readily accepted, to leave undone that which certainly a University in the principal city of the Empire ought to be proud of doing—that was, to fill up to gap which they had so long deplored. They had reason to believe from what had fallen lately from the President of the Council that a Bill for the appointment of a Statutory Commission would be reintroduced in the next Session of Parliament, and the council were of opinion that they must give their support to the Government in introducing the bill. When the bill was introduced, which he hoped would be at an early period of the Session, the council would urge before the Statutory Commission the importance of embodying in a separate statute the creation of a Faculty for such Oriental studies, or an Oriental school as a branch of the Faculty of Arts. They had strong ground for urging that before the Statutory Commission, because the Royal Commission presided over by Lord Cowper in its report urged that such a school should be instituted. They would be able to urge it before the Commissioners because the bill did not deviate from the bill which was introduced in the last Session, would contain words to the effect that the Statutory Commissioners would have to embody in the statutes the principles of the Cowper Commission, one of which was that Oriental studies should be properly taught in the new University. University College, with which he was connected, had of late been strengthening its staff of professors and lecturers.

Lord Stanmore moved an amendment to omit from the resolution all the words after "London" and insert "and that the council be requested to consider the best means of carrying out the project."—Sir Raymond West seconded the amendment, which, after discussion, was accepted by Professor Salmone. The motion, as amended, was then put to the meeting, and unanimously agreed to.—On the motion of Professor Browne, seconded by Mr Thomson Lyon, it was further resolved: "That in the opinion of the Royal Asiatic Society it is of importance for the encouragement of Oriental studies that more hope of employment should be held out, especially by the Government, to those students who show themselves proficient in Eastern languages, and that such encouragement, it is believed, will in itself be sufficient to secure a great development of Oriental learning."—Dr. Hirschfeld afterwards read a paper on "Some Legends of the Early Life of Muhammad."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Charterhouse, 1,927 tons, Captain H W Field, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co.'s s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C R [illegible]ssell, will sail to-day for Karachi, via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo, Mrs Midleton, and 85 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Muttra, 2,98[illegible] tons, Captain H W Watt, R N R, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Mauritius (15th December) via Colombo, with a cargo of sugar and Captain T W Dwane, 8th Rifles, and 14 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Imperialist	2177	Gladston			F Muir & Co
K	Jubeda	2354	Shumacker			H C Joosub
N	Amaranth	1505	Davies		N F	F M & Co
P	Courtfield	2105	St Inton	Dunkirk		J M & Co
R	Mobile	930	Bean		8-1	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Bahadari	829	Adum			S & Co
Sabarmati	551	Fakeera			S & Co
Indravati	513	Ahmed	Mangalore	2-1	S & Co
Satrunji	547	Budroo		N F	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Muttra	2957	Watt		N F	M & M Co
2	Ganges	2110	Creery	China	6-1	P & O S N Co
3	Singapore	2432	Pizzaredo	Genoa	7-1	N G Italiana
4	Hydaspes		Daniel			P & O Co
6	Oriental	[illegible]085	Moule	London		P & O Co
7	China	1451	Thomson	Rangoon		M & M Co
8	Maria Teresa	1942	Marovich	Trieste	6-1	A L S N Co
9	Mirzapore	16[illegible]	Wickenden		N F	P & O Co
10	Gutenfels	[illegible]	Dewars	Hamburg	5-1	G & Co
12	M Bacquehem	2742	[illegible]	Cal.	24-12	A L S N Co
13	Coromandel	2[illegible]83	Peters	China	[illegible]	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	4-1	M M & Co
15	Kaiser-i-Hind		Bircham			P & O S N Co
16	Charterhouse	1928	Field	Antwerp	[illegible]	Bombay Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldrops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41'2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'39 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
2	Muttra s	Watts	Mauritius, Dec 15.
3	Ballarat s	[illegible]	London, Dec 8.
	Bombay s	[illegible]	Calcutta, Dec 23.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi.

" Charterhouse, Field, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

S ame [illegible] for Mu[illegible] Sura[illegible].

" [illegible], for Calcutta, &c.

" [illegible], Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd January 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Teheran	3	1	[illegible]9 p.m.	...	27
Suez	3	2	30 p.m.	...	34

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 3rd January 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
[illegible]	1	21	...	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	...	3
[illegible] Madras	1	[illegible]	...	3

THE MURDER OF MR. WILLIAM TERRISS.

As Mr. William Terriss, the actor, was about to enter the private entrance of the Adelphi Theatre in Maiden-lane last evening, a man who had been seen loitering in the vicinity, rushed forward and stabbed him in three places. Mr. Terriss was carried into the passage of the theatre, and doctors were sent for; but he died in a very short time from a terrible wound over the heart. Meantime the assailant had been seized and handed over to the police. It appears that he was some time ago employed as a "super" at the Adelphi Theatre, and he is said to have become vindictive owing to Mr. Terriss having refused to further assist him. His name is Richard Archer Prince, and he is aged thirty-two. His address was given as 16, Eaton-court, Eaton-lane, Buckingham Palace-road. The charge entered at Bow-street Police-station runs:—"For that he, about 7-20 p.m., on Dec. 16, did kill and slay one William Terriss with a knife, in Maiden-lane, in the parish of St. Margaret's." It was only on Saturday that Mr. Terriss was giving a theatrical critic some information about his provincial tour, which had been arranged to commence shortly. He also said he hoped to manage a tour round the world, for, he added, "I want a good change."

Though columns of the morning papers are devoted to the crime, the evidence is somewhat contradictory. This much, however, is certain—that Mr. Terriss walked down to the theatre, as was his wont and arrived at the private "pass" entrance in Maiden-lane. Mr. Terriss, according to some accounts, was engaged in conversation with a well-known theatrical agent, and had just inserted his key in the lock when a man rushed up and stabbed him thrice with a dagger, Mr. Terriss falling to the ground, with the exclamation, "My God! I am stabbed." It is understood that the assassin had frequently applied to Mr. Terriss and other members of the Adelphi company for help, and a great deal had been done for him by them. Recently, however, he had become so importunate in his demands that Mr. Terriss refused to do anything more for him, but referred him to the Actor's Benevolent Fund, from which association he received a grant. He is said to have been known in the theatre as Mad "Archer." The murderer, when brought into Bow-street Police-station had the weapon with which the deed was committed concealed beneath an Inverness cape that he wore. The weapon is of a most formidable character, having the appearance of a butcher's knife. In reply to the charge of murder, he is reported to have said:—"He has done me out of the Benevolent Fund this morning, and I am out of it for life." Mr. W. Cursing Hayward, the senior physician at Charing-cross Hospital, he was called in to see Mr. Terriss, said:—I was sent for about half-past seven, and found Mr. Terriss lying in the passage with a piece of ice on his chest. His shirt front and vest had been torn open. He was breathing slowly and with great difficulty. I at once examined the most dangerous of the three wounds, that over the region of the heart but it was plain there was little hope. He seemed to be in pain, and his head slowly rolled from side to side, but he was in a semi-conscious state. By this time Dr. W. H. Morgan, the senior house-surgeon from Charing-cross Hospital arrived, and he also examined the wound, and together we placed some cotton wool over it, but there was nothing further to be done. The wound was necessarily fatal. Dr. Morgan then went back to the hospital to fetch the transfusion apparatus in the hope of stimulating the heart's action; but we did not proceed with that, as Mr. Terriss was obviously dying, and in a few minutes he breathed his last. He had one wound over the spine, another on the left shoulder, and the fatal injury over the heart.

Mr. Frederick Lane, who "understudied" Mr. Terriss, speaking to an interviewer, said:—I dreamt about this very thing last night, and when I came to the theatre this morning for the rehearsal I told all the "boys" about it. I dreamt I saw Mr. Terriss lying in the landing surrounded by a crowd, and that he was raving. I seemed to see it all, and then it all seemed to fade away. It was a horrible dream.

MR. TERRISS'S CAREER.

For fifteen years William Terriss has been one of the most popular of metropolitan actors. "Terriss" was only a *nom de theatre*. The late actor's father was the late Mr. George Lewin, a barrister, and his mother was a niece of Grote, the historian. His grandfather (as secretary to the Governor-General) carried Warren Hastings's despatches from Calcutta to London, and was chased by French privateers. He was born in December, 1849. Before he definitely adopted the stage as a profession young William Lewin had in real life undergone almost as many adventures as customarily beset an Adelphi hero. Before he was five-and-twenty he had been a seaman tea planter, engineer, actor, sheep farmer, and horse breeder, and he had been twice shipwrecked. He was only fourteen when his father died, and then William entered the Navy as a middy, his two brothers having chosen a medical and military career respectively. Three years later, having become entitled to some money, he retired from the Navy and went to Chittagong as a tea planter. He soon got tired of this, and on the voyage back to Calcutta the ship was wrecked and the crew and passengers were for several days subjected to great privations. William's next step in life was as apprentice at Penn's engineering works at Greenwich. This also did not last long. Hesitating what next to do he temporarily tried the stage, appearing at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham, at a salary of less than a pound a week. Coming to London, he obtained an introduction to Mrs. Bancroft, then lessee of the Prince of Wales's in Tottenham street, and he was allotted a small part in "Society." Two years afterwards he was in the Falkland Islands sheep farming, an experiment even shorter in duration than its predecessors. On the voyage homeward the ship was lost in a gale off Gibraltar, and William Lewin and the other survivors, after two days' exposure, were picked up in a boat by a passing steamer. At this time Mr. F. B. Chatterton was the manager of Drury-lane Theatre and was about to produce a dramatic version by Andrew Halliday of "The Lady of the Lake." Having reverted to the stage, Terriss got an engagement for this piece, and played Malcolm Græme. Even yet he was not fixed, for in 1871 he went to America and set up as a horsebreeder in Kentucky. In a few months he was again in England, and the name of "William Terriss" soon became familiar on metropolitan theatrical posters.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—DEC. 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R L H Clarke, B C S	Major G C P Onslow
Mr C L M Eales, B C S	Major K S Dunsterville
Mr H W Lyle, B C S	Lieut P S Cox
Mr W J Howley, B	Lieut E B Peacock
Mr A T Corder, B	Lieut C F Anderson
Mr N Schumacker, B	Surg Major R W S Lyons
Mr S Bere, B	Condr F M Barwick, R I M
Mr A W B Higgins, M C S	Sub Lieut G H S La Touche, R I M
Mr G Stokes, M C S	
Mr J M Maskell, M	Condr M J Flannery
Mr C W Siddon, Bo C S	Sat-Condr G Harding
Major J P W Spankie	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F A Slack, B C S till end of October, 1898	Major M T Shewen, 10 day
Mr H M O'Kelly, B 2 mos	Capt W F M Fraser, till Aug 2, 1898.
Mr R T Keene, B, 1 mo	Capt J R Hill, 6 days
Mr F W Francis, B, 21 days	Lieut S F D Dalrymple-Hay, 6 mos
Mr C J Weir, M C S, 6 mos	
Lt Col A C Bruce, 6 mos	Lieut R H B Anderson, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R H Dracup, B	Mr C G Dodgson, Bo C S
Mr G W Forrest, B	Mr A E Hight, Bo
Mr J A Cave-Browne, B	Lt Col W R Routh
Mr C Benson, M	Major M T Shewen
Mr T H Puddephatt, M	Major L M M Hall
Mr F W Gooch, M	Capt A A J Johnstone

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

Cable Teneriffe Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish Secret language forbidden.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Transvaal lines working with heavy delay.

Cable [illegible] Rhodes interrupted.

Cable Cochin China Anoam restored.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Cable Grenada Trinidad interrupted. Telegrams for Demerara are sent by steamer.

Telegrams to Australia are subject to considerable delay owing to interruption of Roebuck Bay Cable.

Owing to Earthquake Venezuela and Curacar, are cut off from telegraphic Communication.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 18th December, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,00,102	5,41,839	6,287	6,48,328
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	

Decrease .... Rs. [illegible]

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, DEC. 14.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut W C Peel resigns his commission.

3rd Hussars—Lieut G Landale, from Local Military Forces, Victoria, to be Second Lieutenant, vice W O Cautley, resigned.

Royal Engineers—In consequence of the promotion of Lt Col and Col E P Leach, V C, C B, to the rank of Major General, the promotions of the following officers are antedated as follows:—Lt Cols E [illegible] Bor to Oct 5, H E M'Callum, C M G Reserve List, to Oct 7, J H C Harrison to Oct 7, and J Keire to Nov 2, 1897. Majors C A R Browne to Oct 1, W Russell to Oct 7, F V Jeffreys to Oct 23, H B Roberts to Nov 2, and E Townshend to Nov 19, 1897. Capts H H Austin to Oct 1, H O Lathbury to Oct 7, C R Dobbs to Oct 23, A E G Watherston to Nov 2, and E H [illegible] to Nov 19, 1897. Major P G Von Donop to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col E C S Moore, placed on half pay. Capt A E Sandbach to be Major, vice P G Von Donop, Lieut G A J Leslie to be Capt, vice A E Sandbach. Sec Lieut A D Carden to be Lieut.

Coldstream Guards—Major V J Dawson to be Lieut Col on augmentation, Capt F I Maxse to be Major, vice V J Dawson.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Super Capt W A Willmott to be Capt, vice P S Wilkinson, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Own West York shire Regt—Lieut W M Hall is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Leicestershire Regt—Capt C G Blackader is seconded for service under the Colonial Office the promotion to the rank of Capt of Lieut C M Thomas is antedated to Nov 6, 1897, in succession to Major R L Milne, D S O, employed under the Foreign Office. Lieut the Hon H B Hawke to be Capt, vice C H Hunt, retired, the promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut A A F Butler is antedated Nov 6, 1897.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Sec Lieut H W Bullock is superseded for absence without leave. Gent Cadet M E M'Conaghey, from the R M College, to be Second Lieut, vice H W Bullock

East Surrey Regt—Sec Lieut L Murray, from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.) to be Second Lieut, vice T I N Mears, who exchanges.

Duke of (Wellington's West Riding Regt)—Lieut C H B Wright, from Local Military Forces, Cape of Good Hope, to be Second Lieut, vice V J Tighe, seconded.

Hampshire Regt—Sec Lieut E R Street, from 16th Bn Active Militia of Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, vice the Hon L C W Palk, promoted.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Qr Mr and Hon Lieut A B Molesworth is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Northamptonshire Regt—Lieut R E Gordon, from Local Military Forces, Victoria, to be Second Lieutenant, vice R C Coldwell, promoted.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Sec Lieut T I N Mears, from the East Surrey Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice L Murray, who exchanges, Lieut H Parker, from Local Military Forces, Tasmania, to be Second Lieutenant, vice F W Stoddart, promoted.

Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Lieut T M Wood is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

York and Lancaster Regt—Major and Brevet Lieut Col W J Kirkpatrick to be Lieut Col, vice C J Whitaker, retired.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Sec Lieut A C B Gray, from 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, vice L H G Bell, promoted.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt W W Blackden is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Capt R G T Baker-Carr is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotions to the rank of Captain of the following Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—R Alexander, Adjutant, to July 19, 1897, vice R G T Baker-Carr, A V J Cowell to July 19, 1897, G H Thesiger, Adjutant, to July 28, 1897, vice H C Petre, seconded R B Stephens to July 28, 1897, C W C Knox to July 28, 1897, in succession to Major L L Nicol, Adjutant, 7th Bn, H D Ross to Aug 13, 1897, in succession to Major C a Court, who holds a Staff appointment. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—L H Thornton to July 19, J T Burnett-Stuart to July 28, B H H Cooke to July 28 and S E Hollond to Aug 12, 1897.

Staff—Lieut N W Haig, 6th Dragoons, to be A D C to Lieut Col Sir G Smith, K C M G, Governor and Commander in Chief of Western Australia.

Army Pay Dept—Staff Paymr and Hon Lieut Col J H Jackson to be Chief Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Colonel, vice Hon Col W M Playfair, retired. Staff Paymr and Hon Major G H Singer is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Brevet—Lieut Col the Hon C Dutton, Recruiting Staff Officer Class 1, to be Colonel.

Memorandum—Lieut Col and Col E P Leach, V C, C B, R E, to be Major General, in succession to Gen A F Hamilton, Royal late Madras Engineers, retired. Lieut Col and Brevet Col C Hinton, half pay, retires on retired pay. Lieut Col and Brevet Col the Hon C Dutton, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay. Major H J Elverson, half pay, is placed on retired pay. Capt G F Whitehead, half-pay, retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. The date of the grant of the honorary rank of Capt and of Lieut respectively to the following officers of the Bombay Establishment is Sept 11, 1897, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Nov 30, 1897:—Deputy Commissary and Hon Lieut J Mason; and Deputy Assistant Commissary T Heney.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral—Sir C F Hotham, to be Commander-in-Chief, Sheerness, Dec 10.

Captain—G L Atkinson, to Algiers, Dec 13.

Commanders—S Hughes, to Terrible, T R B Bairnsfather, to Alexandra, as Queen's Harbour Master at Portland, F A Warden, to Howe, as Queen's Harbour Master at Queenstown Jan 1

Lieutenant—C Muro, to Pembroke, Dec 11, F H Hall, to Swallow, J C Soady, to Colossus, A L Hughes, to Gang[illegible], Dec 13, J A Ferguson, to Barrosa, L L Dundas, to Hermione, J A Lorrie, to Australia, Dec 16, B C Allejne, (R N R), to Beagle, Dec 13, W P Lodder, to Jupiter, F G Dinclay, to Prince George, Jan 1, W E Oliver, to Theseus Jan 10, E L Booty, to Arrogant, Jan 6, A B Hughes, to Spartan, Jan 2[illegible], Coulton Elliott, (R N R), to Beagle, Dec 17.

Sub-Lieutenants—F C L Fitzwilliam, to Rambler, [illegible] J Hutchings, to Talbot, H J Tweedie, to Phœbe, L L [illegible] Wilson, to [illegible]ragon, W W O Wilson, to Forte, J E [illegible], Snapper, A B Humphery, to Sunfish, G H H Hol[illegible], to Hardy, C L Chamberlain, to Decoy Dec 20.

Staff Commander—H G Roe to be Ag Asst Staff-Captain at Devonport Dockyard, May 15, 1897.

Fleet Engineer—E Little, to Cæsar, Jan 13.

Staff Engineer—A E L Westaway, to Flora, Jan 13.

Engineer—J Rowing, to Cæsar, Jan 13, F Jarvis, to Flora, Jan 13, T W Christie, to Victoria and Albert, Dec 11.

Assistant Engineers—H W L Cocks, W Stokes, J W Forbes, and H J Darley, [illegible] two probationary, to Cæsar, L W Swift and T B Dalzell, probationary, to Flora, Jan 13, H R S Hughes temporary, to Majestic, H L Ford, temporary, to Northampton, A F White, to Defiance Jan 13, H D Robinson, to Mars, G H Starr, to Trafalgar, Jan 13, G H Starr and H D Robinson, to Victory, P H Meynell, and F H Lyon, to Pembroke, C R M Roe, to Vivid, Nov 10, P E Cullock to Vivid, Nov 2[illegible], last eight probationary.

Surgeon—E G R C[illegible]eary, to Magpie, Dec 16.

Staff Paymaster—F C Alton, to be Secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir E H Seymour, Dec 12.

Assistant Paymasters—W G Littlejohns, and H W E Manisty, to Centurion, Dec 12.

Gunners—H Collier, to Rupert, Dec 3, C W Chipp, to Briton, C Pallot, to Blazer, C Francis, to Endymion, Dec 2[illegible], J R Rickwood and J H Chapman [ ], to Vernon, J W H [illegible], to Defiance, W A Covington, to Victory, additional for Achilles, Dec 11, J Saunders, to Sans Pareil, Dec 11.

Boatswains—J R Saunders, to Duke of Wellington, R J Daley, to Impregnable, J Downey, to Howe, Jan 1, C Cook, to Rambler, W Rumsley and P Rodd, both to Pembroke and additional for Agincourt, Dec 11,

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, Dec 7—Assist Engr T W S Murray has been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet. The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Fleet:—H Newsome, M B, M Cameron, M B, J D S, M [illegible], M B, D W Hewitt, M B, K H Jones, M B, R Waterfield, H W W Townsend, B A, E D Macnamara, B A, W J Codrington, M B, A W Campbell, M B, H W A Cowan, M B, S H Facey, G Taylor, B A, M B, A Woollcombe, F Bolster B A, M B, G E Macleod, W H Pope, J W Bird, J H Fergusson.

Dec 8—Engr J Richardson has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infy—Major H H Roberts is retired on a gratuity, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 29, 1897.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut C R Longden has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

Dec 9—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut W J H Auton has this day been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Dec 11—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Admiral Sir H F Nicholson, K C B, has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Consequent on the above the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Sir A Buller, K C B, to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet, Rear-Admiral C E Buckle to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet, Capt A B Jenkings to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet. The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—F N Fargus, I F Chichester, and B [illegible] G Collar.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut H J Boby has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Engr C G Wilson has been promoted to the rank of Senior Engineer.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 18th December 1897.

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	[illegible]
Miles Open ...	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	46,754	37,225	9,527	...	1,24,725	...
Goods ...	64,817	64,644	173	...	70,[illegible]67	...
Other earnings ...	3,524	6,193	...	2,671	15,202	...
Total for week	1,15,093	1,08 067	7,026	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	26,46,789	24,35,995	...	...	2,10,794	...

IT would have been nothing less than a national misfortune had Dover Castle been burned down the other day, as, but for the promptitude of the Town Brigade and the garrison, might easily have been the case. Britons, Romans, Saxons, Normans have all contributed to the fortress which has just been in such danger. The very well from which the water was drawn to quench the flames was (as the "Globe" reminds us) once the subject of a bargain between Harold and William, when the former was still King of England and the latter only Duke of Normandy. It was in Dover Castle that John sold his crown and his honour to the Papal Legate, and it was from Dover Castle that the great Hubert de Burgh uttered his memorable defiance, and watched the execution of his only son rather than betray his charge. It was there that Henry V. received the Emperor Sigismund, and it was there that Henrietta Maria bade a final sad farewell to Charles I. It is no longer, as once it was, the key of England but there is hardly a building in the whole country which is more rich in historic memories.

NOTICES.



The Hit .. of the .. Season....

is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.

General Agents H. E. [illegible]ODE & SONS, [illegible] Circle, Bombay.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

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Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."

GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For **Infants—**

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

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Invalids—

"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."

H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."

WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And **The Aged—**

"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."

"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

THE FINEST TONIC.

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A Beautiful and interesting preparation.*" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

In ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

"HUNYADI JANOS." Professor VIRCHOW, as one of the first to recognise the value of this popular Aperient Water, testifies to its having given him invariably satisfactory results. He considers it "ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE OF THE CURATIVE AGENTS AT OUR DISPOSAL." Sold everywhere.



Whispering in Beauty's Ear

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.
Send to MESSRS. NEWBERY for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

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RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

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Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

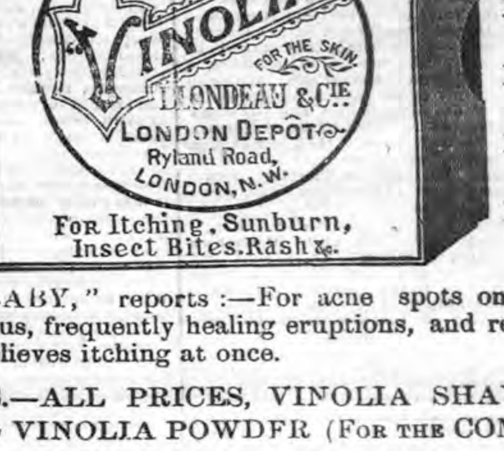
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and [cl]ear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.



Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMOGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals *(Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié)* in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3.8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'



It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."
—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

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Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

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CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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HARRIS'S BRITISH *Polishing Paste*

WATERPROOF.
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FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been acquitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only approved remedy for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—MEDICAL TIMES.
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It called to mind Cod Liver Oil after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

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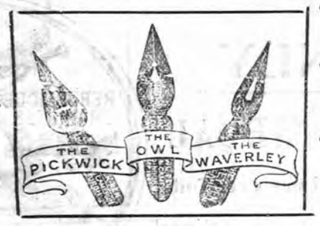
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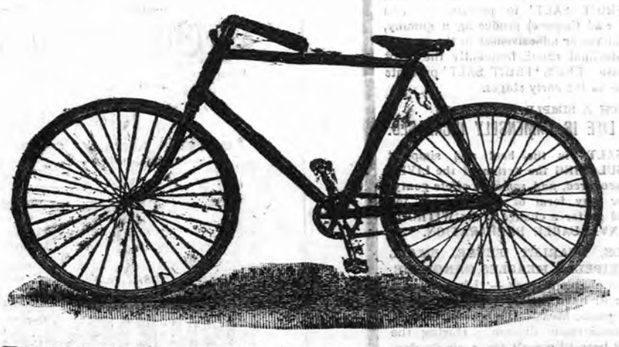
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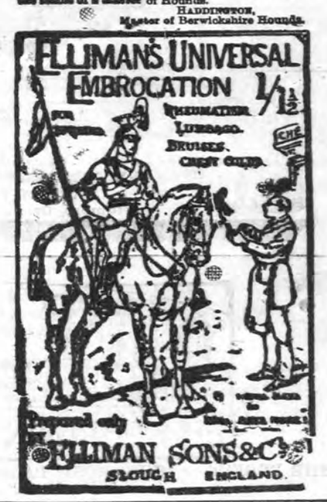
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